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JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22 1898.

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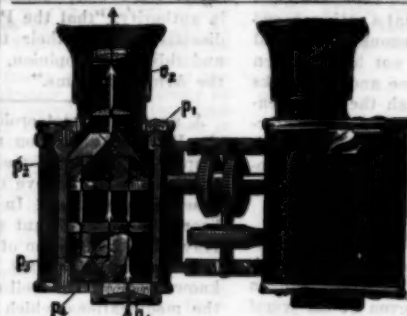
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Office: Bennett Building, Nos. 98-101 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898.

The officer who rates modern vessels under the old statute making three rates of forty, twenty and less than twenty guns must have a puzzling detail. Sam Weller said that pork pie was werry good, when you know the lady as makes 'em, and it is evidently necessary to know the gentleman who designs a modern vessel before her rating can be fixed. Judge Advocate General Lemly suggests tonnage as a good basis and essentially this is in use now, the classification being first rate all above 5,000 tons, second rate 3,000 to 5,000 tons, third rate 1,000 to 3,000 tons, fourth rate under 1,000 tons. The number of guns is disregarded. Leaving out Gatlings there are only four vessels of 40 guns in the Navy and including Gatlings only five. Six of the first raters have only eighteen to thirty-four guns each, while eight of the second rate have more than eighteen guns. The constant changes in rapidity of fire and increased caliber of rapid-fire guns alters the weight of broadside so often that a rating based upon this factor would not be stable enough. The old Lancaster is the only vessel that has not been shaken out of her place by the whirligig of time and she ranks with the Newark and Baltimore, though they have engines of nine and ten times her horse power. The interrelation of displacement, armament and speed is such that a tonnage basis brings the best of each class together, and as the Judge Advocate General says, ought to be satisfactory.

The recent experience of war has shown that the position of a staff officer in our Army is far from being a sinecure, at least in time of war, and even at his worst estate, he is a Hercules for work as compared with an officer of the Spanish Army. Describing the life of one of the high functionaries of the Spanish Army, who received what is for Spain a large salary, Hannah Lynch, in an article on "The Spanish at Home," appearing in "The Living Age," for Oct. 8, says: "He rose at 9 or 10, swallowed his chocolate, smoked a cigar, and at 11 o'clock went to his office, where he signed papers, gossiped a little with his several secretaries, and came upstairs to breakfast at noon. After breakfast he slept for a couple of hours, walked up and down the salon, smoking and listening to the chatter of his women folks, went downstairs to his office at 3, and remained until 4 o'clock, and that was the extent of his daily labor, exactly two hours' insignificant work. His mind was as empty as his days, and with such military chiefs in office, is it any wonder that not a single preparation for the war was made, not a single evidence of official competence, of forethought, of average intelligence, was displayed by Spain at home or in her colonies?"

The Sims-Dudley Defense Company have issued a circular descriptive of their powder pneumatic gun, which was used in Cuba both by the insurgents and our forces. We have already described the construction of the gun. Only one size, 2½ inches, is made at present, but this is in a light form 9 feet long, weighing all told 700 pounds, and a heavy form, 13½ feet long, weight 1,044 pounds. The projectile for both is 36 inches long and weighs empty 7½ pounds, charged 11½ pounds. The charge is not dynamite, but usually blasting gelatine, and some very destructive shots have been landed in Cuba. The problem of firing charges of high explosives is an interesting one, and the experiences of the field, with the improvements they always bring, ought to make this weapon the most effective of its kind.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen surprised the officers of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard October 12 by arriving on the Dolphin one day ahead of time. The Assistant Secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Allen, Comdr. Lyon, Ensign Kittelle, who is acting as clerk to the Assistant Secretary, and Surg. Gardiner went ashore, and the Secretary and Ensign Kittelle were escorted through the workshops. He spoke appreciatively of the buildings and the ability of the yard to produce large orders at small cost. With the improvements that are to be made, the capacity can be doubled. Secretary Allen said: "What is most needed here is more organization in the buildings and new machinery. This, with the proposed improvements, will make the yard compare favorably with any naval station in the world." He paid a high compliment to the New York yard, which he visited a few days before, and said the amount of work that is done there was wonderful. During the war the men were getting ships ready for service at an average of one a day.

The "White Squadron" is likely to disappear from the American Navy. The war paint taken on by our naval ships when trouble with Spain seemed unavoidable will probably be their permanent color, except in special cases of ships which it may be advisable to paint white. The present color is found well adapted to the naval service, although it is not so aesthetic as the simple white which gave to our ships the appearance of grace and beauty equalled by none of the world's navies. White is regarded as most desirable for ships serving in the tropics, but the ease with which it is blemished makes it expensive to maintain the ships always in white coats. There are a number of officers who would like to see all the vessels painted black, as they were in the days

of the old wooden ships, and in time a return to this color may yet be made. At any rate, the war paint color will be retained for some time and the chances seem favorable to its being permanently adopted.

There is a strong probability that some of the regiments which have been ordered to be mustered out at the expiration of the 60 days' furlough, will have their orders changed and be kept indefinitely on furlough. Army officers are somewhat afraid that the reduction of the Army as planned is entirely too great for the present situation. Now that the time approaches for the actual discharge of a large number of regiments, the situation abroad indicates that it may be a mistake to adhere to the original plan. More men will be required for the Philippine Islands, and a large reserve force must be kept in the United States to take the places of the regiments, which will probably be withdrawn from Cuba on account of sickness. The action taken by the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in requesting to be retained in the service is very gratifying to Army officials on duty in the War Department. The Pennsylvania troops are highly regarded in the Department as efficient and orderly. "It seems," said an Army officer this week, high in authority, "that the Pennsylvania Volunteers are not dissatisfied with their treatment by the Government, and this, in my opinion, is the beginning of the end of the Army criticisms."

A number of meteorologists have taken advantage of the British Association meeting at Bristol, England, to propose a plan for a magnetic survey of the globe. The first step is to improve the numbers and distribution of observation stations. In this work the United States can bear a most important part, owing to its possession of Hawaii. The position of the Sandwich Islands is unique, being central to a vast unexplored or magnetically unknown region, and well adapted for the special study of the modifications which the diurnal and secular variations of the magnetic needle are supposed to undergo in consequence of a surrounding ocean, as contrasted with a continental surface. The United States was represented at the conference by Mr. Schott, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

An association of officers of the Army to be known as the Spanish War Memorial Association, has been organized at West Point this week on lines identical with those of the Battle Monument Association of the Civil War, which has recently dedicated an imposing monument to the officers and men of the Regular Army who fell in that war. Funds will be obtained by voluntary subscriptions, and the name of every subscriber will be published in a commemorative book or pamphlet. The following are the officers: President, Major General Nelson A. Miles; vice-president, Colonel Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, ex-officio; secretary, Lieutenant Samuel C. Hazard; treasurer, Professor Wright P. Edgerton.

The transfer of the remains of the late Maj. W. S. Beebe, of the U. S. Military Commission's staff, from the Colon Cemetery at Havana to the Orizaba, to be taken to New York, was an impressive occasion. Gen. Wade, Gen. Clous and all the members and staff of the Commission were present. The Spanish Commission was represented by Maj. Girauta Benitez, and Capt. Arnals represented the Spanish Admiralty. The Prefect, a delegation from the Cuban Patriotic Junta, delegations from the Cuban clubs, representatives of the American press, and the editor of "La Lucha" also followed the body along the principal streets. The crowds of people lining the streets showed the utmost respect as the funeral procession passed.

Lieut. Comdr. Hawley, of the Bureau of Navigation, is in daily receipt of communications looking to the establishment of a permanent National Naval Militia, which shall take into its scope all of the States without regard to their possession of water front. The creation of a national Naval Reserve upon lines of the British system will be recommended by Secretary Long on the meeting of Congress when he will present a plan, now under consideration by the Navy Department. The work of the State Naval Militia in the war, while useful and efficient, disclosed many deficiencies in the present system of instruction, organization and control, which must be removed in order to render available a well equipped, drilled and perfected reserve, on which the national Government can rely with confidence in emergencies. The formation of a national organization by which the Government comes into control of a naval reserve with authority to appoint the officers, prescribe the course of instruction and drill, and in all respects to have charge of the various separate bodies, would be of the greatest possible benefit to the naval service in time of war and lead to the development of a system such as that which has been of inestimable value to the British Navy. Lieut. Sontherland, U. S. N., who is now in charge of naval militia work under the Department, is preparing data for framing a plan for presentation to Congress which will receive the approval of the Secretary and his strong indorsement for favorable action. The plan is expected to be heartily indorsed as well by the State organizations which rendered such valuable and efficient services during the work of the Navy around Cuba last summer.

Brig. Gens. William C. Oates and Nelson Cole, assigned to commands at Athens, and Gen. Davis, who is to command the 2d Division of the 2d Army Corps, at Greenville, S. C., were in Washington this week on their

way to their respective commands to arrange camps for the reception of the troops. They were in consultation with officials of the War Department regarding the details of the movement of troops to the Southern camps.

Orders have been given the Wilmington to leave for the South Atlantic Station soon after the Peace Jubilee ceremonies at Charleston next week. Some slight repair work is necessary, and she may be sent to Norfolk for a few days before starting on her voyage, but this is not altogether certain. For the present the Wilmington will be the only vessel attached to the station which has been unrepresented by the Navy since the departure of the Cincinnati and Castine last March. Later it is proposed to re-establish the station with at least three ships and a flag officer in command.

There will be no mobilization of the North Atlantic fleet at Hampton Roads this autumn as has been customary in previous years. There are many reasons for this omission, the chief being that the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards are overrun in repair work, and it would be impracticable to gather the ships for six weeks or longer. Besides there is no necessity for fleet evolutions or squadron drill; there was plenty of that all last winter, and summer, and the time is not yet favorable for sending the fleet off to sea simply to keep the ships moving and the men at work. Twenty-seven ships are at Norfolk, either receiving attention or standing by for it. There are as many near New York being overhauled and so immense is the task of carrying on this work that probably it will not be earlier than Dec. 15 before the yards are clear. What will be done with the fleet this winter has not yet been definitely decided. The whole object of the authorities now is to get every ship in condition and to wait developments. It is certain, however, there will be no considerable reduction in its present strength and that the work of placing ships out of commission is not to begin until well after peace is finally agreed to. Half a million dollars a month is now expended on ships at the various yards, of which the greater amount is spent by the Construction Bureau, although all other bureaus are well provided with all the work they care to handle. If there is any necessity for employing the Navy actively again it will be found ready and in the same thorough fighting condition that it was last winter.

Admiral Schley is expected to sail from Porto Rico for home on the 24th instant, and on arrival will report to the Navy Department for orders. His flagship, the New Orleans, is now on her way to Philadelphia to take part in the jubilee ceremonies there next week so that the Admiral has been compelled to transfer his flag to one of the smaller vessels. What orders will be given him on his arrival have not yet been decided upon. It is anticipated that in any event he will be assigned to shore duty and may possibly be given the command of the New York Navy Yard on the retirement of Admiral Bunch in December.

So far as the Navy Department is concerned nothing is known of a protest from any one in Cuba, either authorized or unauthorized, against the establishment of a coaling station at Guantanamo Bay. Capt. Goodrich about one month ago, then the senior member of the station, being unwilling to subject the Government to the considerable charges involved in keeping coals in schooners lying in the harbor, asked permission to have the vessels land the coal and relieve the Government of the demurrage expense. The Department authorized him to proceed if he could find a tract of land open to such use. He found such a tract and landed his coal, and the authorities regard it as singular that objection should be made to this action, in view of the fact that the Government of the United States now holds all of the public buildings and property in Santiago, Manzanillo, and other Cuban cities without objection.

An order recently issued by the War Department relative to the commutation allowed soldiers on furlough, will effect soldiers who were granted furloughs before the issuance of orders for the muster out of their regiments. Many of the men were granted individual furloughs of thirty days and the Subsistence Department was authorized to pay them 25 cents per day for rations. By the new order this is prohibited, and such soldiers will receive this allowance from the Paymasters upon final discharge from the Army.

At the request of the War Department Maj. Gen. Otis is giving much attention to the complaints which are made that the Philippine insurgents are ill-treating and in some instances killing the friars who fall into their hands. There is considerable difficulty in dealing with these cases, as the American forces are not always in possession of the places at which the alleged outrages are committed. Gen. Otis has been instructed, however, to use his good offices, as far as possible to protect all prisoners captured by the insurgents.

Adjutant General Corbin is forming a plan for giving the younger officers of the Regular Army a term of duty in Washington. He proposes to designate officers successively for four months' tours of duty in the Military Information Bureau. This will give them a chance for congenial work, but it is seriously questioned whether officers can give very valuable service in such short periods. Whether General Corbin's plan will be put in operation is a matter of doubt.

THE CREDIT FOR GUANTANAMO.

The remarkable exemption from sickness of the marines landed at Guantanamo has attracted the attention of the medical profession as well as the press over the whole country and erroneous statements about it appear frequently. One of them is corrected in the following letter to the "Journal of the American Medical Association," written by Medical Director Gihon, retired, whose long service in the Navy gives his views the authority of perfect acquaintance with the subject. The Marine Hospital service has and deserves great praise for efficient performance of its duties and does not need to profit by credit that belongs to other branches of our medical service:

"In your issue of Sept. 17, page 666, the statement is made in a letter signed by 'T. S. Dabney, M.D.': 'Eight hundred marines were camped for many weeks at Guantanamo and their health remained excellent, and why? Because the Surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service not only understand preventive medicine, but they practice it.'"

"I beg to correct the inference that the United States Marine Corps is under the medical supervision of the Marine Hospital Service. The latter organization was established for the care of sick and disabled sailors of the merchant service, or 'mercantile marine,' as it is sometimes termed, thus, doubtless occasioning the misunderstanding."

"The United States Marine Corps is part of the United States Navy, and is cared for exclusively by the officers of the Medical Department of the United States Navy. The writer would have been strictly within bounds if he had applied to them the statement that 'every man in that service is qualified for the work he is assigned.' Not only in our home ports, but on foreign stations, their success in preventing outbreaks of communicable disease is noteworthy and commendable. Furthermore, the officers, seamen and marines of the United States Navy are, first of all, cleanly in personal habits; second, obedient to orders and observant of sanitary requirements; and third, not given to whining (for lactopectin, etc.), and complaining because of the hardships incident to the service, three essential conditions in time of war. Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. GIHON,
Medical Director, U. S. N. (retired).

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

THE GROWLER IN PORTO RICO.

Well, after all our successful work, we are still out in the cold. One never hears of our sickness—2,500 sick out of 10,000—but that's nothing. We are in beautiful Porto Rico, where it never rains unless it pours, where the air is so balmy and invigorating that football and polo is followed by those enthusiasts who want to, but the climate seems to restrain them, where the Porto Rican 43 cent dollar is made nearly equal to the American, where the thermometer averages 81 through the year, the highest being 89, the lowest 76; where eggs are 6 to 10 cents apiece, having gone from 2; milk 60 cents a gallon, from 40; where the standard diet, unless you want one of the D's, must be boiled milk, raw or cooked eggs, and rice; where you feel like a wet rag, with "no get up" to you; where the Yankee cunning for bargains is excelled by the native; where the Porto Rican, unless kept down, will be on top—these are some of the few whys and wherefores, showing the agreeableness of a foreign station, under a tropical sun, and shows the reasons why the Volunteers are anxious to remain here. But send a sufficient number of transports here, and see how soon those who are ailing will start for home. All lose flesh, nearly all get jaundiced, and look as yellow as the stripes on the cavalryman's trousers. They say it is inactivity of the liver, taking a rest. A Regular of nine years got on board of a transport, and started home. On being taken off before departure of vessel, he said he would rather go home and be tried for desertion than to live in the climate. We have the country, and now the question is, what are we going to do with it. Time will tell. Those who are left to see the results of future developments—and it will be found a good strong bridle hand and curb bit—will be necessary requirements, to those apparently "gentle people," who have a fixed will of their own, and will show it, when business or other matters come up, not agreeable to their desires. REX.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The sixth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, New York City, at 10 a. m., Thursday and Friday, Nov. 10 and 11. There will be a banquet at Delmonico's at 7 p. m., Friday, Nov. 11, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. Tickets, exclusive of wine, will be \$5 each; and they can be obtained at the society's office on Nov. 9, 10 and 11. The Council will meet at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, Nov. 9, at 3 p. m. There will be interesting topical discussions of the following questions: The utility of torpedo boats, and has the submarine boat a place? In what respects have the recent naval engagements affected opinion as to the value and best distribution of armor for warships? Under the circumstances of the blockade at Santiago, which was the more economical method of maintaining the boilers in readiness for immediate action—banking the fires or keeping them spread, but very thin? Can you give any data as to the cost in coal of maintaining the engines and boilers in readiness for immediate service? What, if any, difficulty was there in maintaining the supply of fresh water for the boilers; and, if there was any difficulty, to what do you attribute it? As a result of experience on the blockade, what particular points about the machinery were most likely to give trouble, and what could be done to prevent a recurrence of such trouble?

The following papers will be read: Thursday—Torpedo Boat Destroyers for Sea Service, with Special Reference to the Conditions that Prevail on the Pacific Coast; by G. W. Dickie, Esq. The Standard Navy Boats; by Arthur B. Cassidy, Esq. Bilge Keels and Rolling Experiments, U. S. S. Oregon; by Asst. Naval Constr. Lawrence Spear, U. S. N. Steam Economy Test of a Unique Form of Feed Pump; by F. M. Wheeler, Esq. Portable Pneumatic Riveters in Shipbuilding; by W. I. Babcock, Esq. Friday—The Steam Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary; by William P. Stephens, Esq. Designs of the New Vessels for the U. S. Navy; by Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., Vice-President. Methods of Testing Water-tight Bulkheads in U. S. Navy; by Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Smith, U. S. N. Tests of the Strength of a Longitudinal Bulkhead Separating Two Engine Rooms; by Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. N. An Electrically Operated 150-ton

Revolving Derrick; by Walter A. Post, Esq. Stability of a Battleship Under Damaged Conditions; by Prof. Cecil H. Peabody.

RELIEF WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, the wife of Capt. F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., gives a very interesting report of the work accomplished during the war in connection with the relief of the families of Volunteer soldiers by a committee representing Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is chairman, the other members being Mrs. Hatch, Miss Clay, Miss Miller, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Reiff, Mrs. Bradley and Miss Lawton. Through the energetic efforts of these ladies and the generosity of friends, a very considerable amount of money was raised, all of which was devoted to the work of relief, incidental expenses, such as stamps, stationery and car fares being paid by individual members of the committee. Clothes were also contributed and furnished to over 100 women and children. The work of investigation as to the merit of applicants was conducted by the Washington police, who displayed a tenderness of heart toward the poor, combined with justice toward the work, which is greatly appreciated. Of the work of the committee, following these investigations, Mrs. Dickins says: "We know our Washington well, our feet have trodden all its byways, often we would only keep to it by helping one another on by kindly words or cheering jest, for, added to the wear and tear upon our bodies, was the tugging at our heart strings; the pallid babies vainly seeking life at empty breasts, the bare pitiful homes, whence men had gone to fight, men who for months had walked the streets looking for work, and finally had welcomed the President's call to arms, as not only an opportunity to show they were men to do and dare, if only they had a chance, but also because they said \$15.00 a month is better than nothing, it will at least keep a roof over the little heads, and so they went trusting in the promise of the Government to pay them each month, and that promise was broken, for over three months the 1st District Regiment was not paid, and if our Chapter had not come to the rescue, there would have been the shameful fact of some of the families of the men who had gone to fight for us taking refuge in the poor house from the streets, where, homeless, they would have starved. The name of the Mary Washington Chapter is beloved in many a home within our city, and many prayers from grateful lips have carried your name to the throne of God."

OUR EXTERNAL ARMY.

The London "Spectator," which has always been friendly to America, warns us that next to England the United States will in a few months have the largest external army in the world. Outside their own dominions neither France nor Germany have anything like eighty thousand men. "First of all," says the "Spectator," "the Americans must realize that they are now face to face with a military problem which cannot be solved by makeshifts. The waste in this army of ninety thousand men caused by death, by disease, and owing to a short term of enlistment will be very great, and the gaps will constantly have to be filled from America. But this means an elaborate system of transports and a relief system such as exists in the British Army, with probably six or seven thousand soldiers always afloat, either coming home or going out to America's new colonial empire. All this, of course, presents no insoluble problem, but it does present one which will have to be tackled in earnest unless there is to be a serious breakdown. Military organization means primarily an efficient headquarters staff, and this the Americans will have to provide as quickly as they can."

"There is yet another point most vitally connected with the efficiency of a large military force stationed abroad and in tropical and half-savage places to which the Americans must give attention. They must pay their military officers well. Pay on what is practically active service in the tropics ought to be double what it is at home. The Colonels, Captains, and even subalterns in Cuba and the Philippines will be set to do most arduous and responsible work, and if good work is to be done they must be well paid. There is no truer maxim in statecraft than that power will be paid. If it is not paid officially it will sooner or later pay itself. Good salaries are the only instruments which can be permanently relied on to kill corruption, and it is absolutely essential that America should start her new colonial empire free from the slightest taint of corruption. If a man has a good salary, and therefore a desirable post, he has a perpetual reminder that he has forfeited any right to private gain. If he is inadequately paid he has a sense of grievance, and tells himself when he is tempted that he has a moral right to do for himself what the country ought to have done for him."

THE 25TH INFANTRY AT EL CANEY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" writes, under date of Sept. 19: "It seems remarkable to one who witnessed the splendid heroism of the soldiers who won the battle of El Caney that so little is said by Gen. Shafter of the marvelous charge upon the fortified hill and brick fort. This charge was considered the most brilliant thing of the campaign by all who saw it, and its daring and magnificence were the admiration of the military attachés. . . The achievement deserves a monument, and yet neither Gen. Shafter in his full report, nor Gen. Lawton in his special report of the action at El Caney, gives it adequate notice for a concise military bulletin."

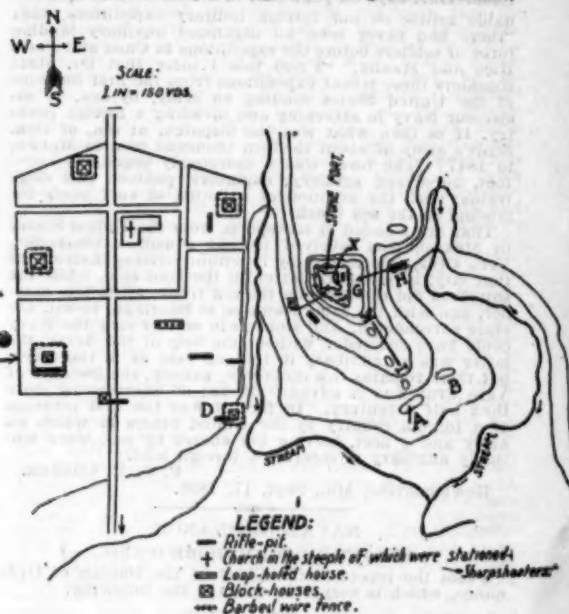
The fact that the battle of El Caney received so little mention in the official report of the General Commanding, and that the 25th U. S. Infantry in particular received so little credit in other official reports for its work at the "Hornets' Nest" (as the soldiers now call El Caney), is a subject the writer would rather have others discuss.

The fact, however, that the 2d Brigade was almost totally ignored in the press dispatches, and in subsequent magazine articles, is because we did not have a single artist or correspondent with us—they were all with the other brigades. The officers of the 25th who were on the firing line at El Caney have, up to this time, religiously refrained from discussing in print the part taken by the regiment, and this article would never have been written had not another regiment claimed, in print and

otherwise, to have captured the stone fort from which a white flag in token of surrender, was twice presented to the 25th.

About 6 o'clock a. m. our artillery opened fire on the El Caney blockhouses, shown in the square figure on the left of the accompanying map, and shortly afterward a part of our infantry became engaged.

The 25th Infantry was held in reserve until about noon, when the regiment was marched in the direction of a heavy, continuous fire. About an hour later two companies, G and H, formed the firing line, about 800 yards from and facing a small blockhouse, a number of rifle pits, a loopholed house and a stone fort on the very top of a high, commanding hill—the last position being the key to the town. After advancing about 600 yards by a series of rushes over exposed ground, crawling up streams, working their way through "Spanish dagger" (cactus), thick underbrush, etc., during which they were subjected to most galling front and flank fires from several different sources—after advancing over this distance, three companies (B, G and H) reached the crest of a small hill, "A," about 175 yards from the stone fort, and one company (D) reached the hillock, "B," about 150 yards from the same fort. These positions offered fairly good shelter from the fire coming from the stone fort, the rifle pits, the blockhouse, "D," and the town. For about fifteen minutes there was a general fusillade. Orders were then given for no one but marksmen and sharpshooters to fire, the objective being the stone fort,



Map drawn from notes compiled by LIEUT. MOSS.

For ten minutes or more these men poured lead into every door, porthole and rifle pit in sight, the mortar, brick and earth fairly flying! The Spaniards were now panic-stricken and demoralized, and with neither hats nor rifles were frantically running from the stone fort to the rifle pits, and from the rifle pits to the stone fort, while our men were shooting them down like sheep. At this moment a Spaniard appeared in the door, "E," and waved a white flag to the 25th, but was killed before the firing line could be controlled. A few seconds afterward the flag was again presented to the 25th, but it was impossible for us to go up to accept it, or for the Spaniards to come to us, without being exposed to a terrific flank fire, as the intervening space was swept by bullets from the town and the blockhouse, "D." Nor was it necessary that we should go right up to the fort and put our hands on it—the place had been silenced and troubled us no longer—but it was necessary—yes, very necessary—that we should silence the blockhouse, "D," which was still raising havoc with our men. By remaining at "B" we could accomplish but little, as the walls of the blockhouse were impervious to our bullets. It was, therefore, decided to make a final rush forward and face the command to the left, thus gaining a better position.

It was just as we were on the point of executing this movement that a company of the 12th U. S. Inf. came up from the direction "G, H," being completely screened from the enemy's fire by the stone fort, several men entering the fort through a large hole, "X," which had been made by our artillery. The movement referred to above was at once executed, the 25th Infantry firing line occupying the position "I, K," above the blockhouse, "D," and by firing down through the roof the place was soon silenced, the town itself surrendering a few minutes later.

There is no doubt but what the 12th Infantry—like every other regiment in the fight—did good work at El Caney; but, at the same time, there is no doubt, whatsoever, that the stone fort had been silenced before that one company came up, because:

1. There was only a handful of men left in the fort, and the white flag had, ten minutes before, been twice presented to the 25th.

2. Members of the 25th who were screened from the fire from the town and the blockhouse, "D," but very much exposed to any fire that might come from the stone fort, did not even hear the whist of a single bullet.

3. The company of the 12th that came up from the direction "G, H" ascended a very steep slope, a part of which was controlled by the stone fort, and were delayed by the barbed wire fence that surrounded the fort, at a distance of about seven yards from the portholes; the bottom of the breach, "X," was about four feet from the ground, and some of the men had to be helped through, but not a single man was killed or wounded. One man, according to the statement made to me by an officer of the 12th, was wounded in front of the fort, "after they had captured the place!"

It has been remarked that "a flag displayed on both fronts, or on the roof, would have settled it." It is very evident why the Spaniards displayed only one flag, and that to the 25th—because the bullets that were pouring through the door and the portholes were coming from the front of the fort—from the rifles of between forty and fifty marksmen and sharpshooters of the 25th, who were firing at a range of less than 200 yards,

It seems as if a great deal of stress has been laid on the fact that the 12th were the "first" to reach the fort—a thing we would gladly admit (since, as before shown, it was a matter of no consequence), had not Pvt. Jones, of Co. A, and Pvt. Butler, of Co. H, on their own responsibility, quietly worked their way ahead of our general line and entered the fort at the same time as the 12th and captured the Spanish flag, which they surrendered to an officer of the 12th by his command. Pvt. Butler showed me a piece of the flag which he tore off before giving it up.

I reiterate that the 12th, from all accounts, did excellent work on July 1, and deserve full credit and recognition for their gallant behavior.

The 25th does not claim that they won the battle of El Caney, or that they did anything so awfully wonderful and heroic and that every man should have placed upon his head the hero's crown—they merely claim that they were given a difficult, hazardous piece of work to do, and that they performed this work only as United States Regulars should—in a methodical, business-like and successful manner.

They wish only such credit as is generally given to those who do their duty likewise, but they do protest most emphatically against one man's claiming credit for another man's work.

JAMES A. MOSS,
1st Lieut. 24th U. S. Inf. (late 2d Lieut. 25th Inf.)

CO-OPERATIVE MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In the September number of "Harper's Magazine" Professor Hart says on page 627, in his interesting and valuable article on our foreign military expeditions, that "there had never been an organized auxiliary landing force of soldiers before the expeditions to Cuba and Porto Rico and Manila." From this I infer that Dr. Hart considers these recent expeditions from the first instance of the United States sending an army, by sea, to assist our Navy in attacking and invading a foreign country. If so then what was the dispatch, at sea, of Gen. Scott's army of about thirteen thousand men to Mexico, in 1847? The force was a thoroughly organized one—foot, horse and artillery; engineers, pontoon and siege trains; with the addition of a flotilla of surf boats for landing on the sea beach.

That army sailed in transports from the United States to Mexico, was received by our squadron blockading Vera Cruz, was landed by it within striking distance of that city, invested the latter on the land side, while the squadron did the same on the sea front—all in like manner, and with the same result as at Santiago; to wit, the place surrendered. And since as in neither case the Navy could have succeeded without the help of the Army, the latter was as auxiliary in the one case as in the other; but there remains this difference, namely, the instance of Vera Cruz was in advance of that of Santiago by more than half a century. In fact, it was the first invasion of a foreign country by the United States in which an army and a fleet, leaving her shores by sea, were mutually auxiliary in entering a foreign land.

P. S. P. CONNER.

Rowlandsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1898.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

REPORT OF COMMODORE O'NEIL.

From the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, which is very full, we take the following:

ESTIMATES.

Fuel, tools, material and labor, maintenance of proving ground, for target practice, reserve supply of ammunition, conversion of 6-inch guns to rapid-fire, purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, machinery for gun plant	\$1,875,000.00
Reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers	250,000.00
Continuing smokeless-powder factory	25,000.00
General expenses of the torpedo station	65,000.00
Fitting Fort Lafayette for magazine purposes	5,000.00
General repairs to buildings, magazines, etc.	30,000.00
Naval Militia	60,000.00
Contingent, freight, etc.	15,000.00
Civil establishment at Navy Yards	32,858.50
Machinery for new ordnance building at League Island	60,000.00
Additional land, etc., for magazine near Norfolk	27,500.00
Steam lighter for League Island Navy Yard	30,000.00
Toward armament and armor for vessels authorized	4,000,000.00
Total	\$6,475,358.50

The following table shows the present state of main-battery guns whose construction has thus far been authorized, and their general assignment:

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Class.	Number of guns completed.	Total guns ordered.	In New Navy.
13-inch, 35 caliber	20	34	32
12-inch, 35 caliber	14	14	12
10-inch, 30 caliber	24	24	16
10-inch, 35 caliber	9	9	9
8-inch, 30 caliber	65	123	63
8-inch, 35 caliber	2	2	2
6-inch, 30 caliber	123	123	148
6-inch, 35 caliber	6	6	148
6-inch, 40 caliber	43	68	148
5-inch, 30 caliber	171	197	125
5-inch, 40 caliber	130	211	133
4-inch, 40 caliber	28	28	..
Total	620	790	544

Four 10-inch, 30 caliber lost on the Maine. Two 6-inch, 30 caliber lost on the Maine.

Of gun carriages, 731 are required, 608 have been completed, and 80 are partly completed.

Since the date of last report, 112 guns of various calibers from 4 to 13-inch have been completed at the naval gun factory, viz.: Sixteen 4-inch, fifty-four 5-inch, twenty-nine 6-inch, one 12-inch and twelve 13-inch, and thirty-three 6-inch and two 8-inch guns of ordinary type have been converted into quick-firing guns. Thirty-seven 4-inch guns and mounts under contract with private firms have also been partly completed. Forgings have been ordered for five 8-inch, twenty 5-inch, twenty-six 4-inch, and one 3-inch (14-pounder) guns. While no material change has been made during the year in the general system of construction of guns under manufacture, new designs have been prepared for future guns of all calibers, calculated to insure a much greater muzzle energy than is now obtained from guns of the same caliber at present in service. The first of these new guns will be installed on board the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and on board of the four harbor-defence monitors authorized at the last session of Congress.

The guns and mounts and their appurtenances in service have been severely tested during the recent war, and it is gratifying to be able to report that their per-

formance has been in general thoroughly satisfactory. Some minor defects in the details of some of the mounts for guns of small caliber developed, and were quickly, or are being, corrected.

Tables given with the report show that in the main batteries of fifty-five vessels of the Navy 564 guns, from 4 to 13-inch, have been placed and the secondary batteries of these vessels number 857 guns. In thirty-six vessels that carry only secondary batteries there are 166 guns. One hundred and seven vessels that were purchased, chartered or turned over to the Navy by other departments were armed with 576 guns. In all we had on board ship during the war 2,163 guns. Some, like the Hartford, Pensacola, etc., were not in service.

Fourteen vessels of the Regular Navy were equipped, making a total of 121 vessels furnished with batteries during the year.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARMAMENT.

The battery for the Atlanta, consisting of two 8-inch and six 6-inch converted rifles, mounted on new and improved mounts, has been practically completed. Four new 8-inch guns and mounts for the Chicago are in process of manufacture and well advanced. The Newark and Yorktown have each received batteries of 6-inch converted rifles in place of their former guns, and the Oregon has received four 6-inch, 40 caliber, rapid-firing guns in place of her 30 caliber breech-loading guns. The arrangements for facilitating the loading of the 12-inch guns of the Texas, designed by Lieut. Haeseler, U. S. N., were completed and installed in the vessel and proved an unqualified success, reducing the time required for loading from eight to less than two minutes, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of this vessel. This change was authorized upon condition that the vessel should be ready for service at any time within forty-eight hours' notice, and the work was so well arranged and executed that these conditions were fulfilled.

New elevating gear of an improved type has been supplied to the 8-inch turret guns of the Brooklyn and Iowa. The type mount for the 13-inch guns of battleships Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 has been completed, tested, and shown to be entirely satisfactory, being automatic in its action and not requiring any auxiliary power to operate. New types of mounts for 6-inch and for 4-inch rapid-firing guns have been designed, and one of the latter is being manufactured for a new high-power 50-caliber 4-inch gun.

A new type of rammer, intended for turret vessels, having hydraulic power, has been designed and designated as the hydro-pneumatic rammer. It is much simpler than the old type of hydraulic rammer, and much stronger. Four have been supplied to the Oregon, four to the Texas, and others are in process of manufacture to replace the old types of hydraulic rammers in service. New vessels will be supplied with a simple form of telescopic rammers capable of being operated by hand or by electric power.

The use of electric power for turning turrets, hoisting ammunition, and operating gun working machinery, which the bureau has strongly advocated for some years past, has demonstrated its superiority over any other kind of power for these purposes, and the Department is to be congratulated upon its action in designating its use, in ships now building and to be built, to the extent it has. A simple expansion of the electric plant is sufficient to furnish the requisite power, and the facility of running cables, as compared with steam, pneumatic, or hydraulic pipes, the absence of heat, which causes so much discomfort in modern vessels, and the perfection of control and ease of manipulation of which it is susceptible render the electric system immeasurably preferable to any other which depends upon long leads of pipes under high pressure, with numerous packed pistons, valves, and joints.

Experience has shown that guns in turrets operated by electric power can be more accurately laid upon and made to follow a moving target than when operated by steam, hydraulic, or pneumatic power. There are no water pipes to freeze, no steam pipes to burst, and no delay in obtaining a full working pressure, and no troublesome or noisy exhaust pipes to deal with. A burnt-out fuse can be quickly replaced or a broken wire repaired, and as the wires can be led below the armored deck, there is little liability of the latter becoming necessary. It is true that intelligence, skill, and watchful attention are necessary to care for and to insure the proper working of the elaborate auxiliary machinery and numerous mechanical appliances now installed in modern vessels, but there seems to be no difficulty in this respect. Officers and men readily adapt themselves to new conditions, no matter how novel or intricate their character, and it is a well-known fact that seamen gunners trained at the Naval Gun Factory and at the torpedo station are eagerly sought for by commercial houses on account of their proficiency, and often give up the service to accept the higher pay offered.

All guns of and above 4 inches in caliber are now fitted with attachments for using either electric or percussion primers, but on account of the additional elaboration necessary for this purpose the bureau intends to use percussion ammunition only in guns of and below 5 inches in caliber. While electric firing is preferable, the means of producing it are more elaborate, and any fault is more difficult to locate than is the case with percussion firing. Results vary very much, however, in different vessels having similar outfit, due, unquestionably, to the difference in the amount of care bestowed. When smokeless powder was first introduced for minor-caliber guns using fixed ammunition, some difficulty was experienced on account of hang fires. This has been entirely overcome by the use of a specially designed long primer. Several instances were reported to the bureau of failure to explode of shells fitted with base percussion fuses, even after striking masonry or other mediums offering considerable resistance, in consequence of which all fuses of this character will be made much more sensitive hereafter, without, however, rendering them less safe to handle or transport. The adjustable combination time and percussion fuses now in service are accurate and reliable. The bureau is now carrying on experiments with a new form of base fuse, which does not contain a fulminate cap.

All new guns of and above 4 inches in caliber are fitted with telescopic sights, and in addition an auxiliary horizontal bar sight is supplied to ship in place of the telescope in case of accident to the latter. As the weakest part of a turret is its sighting hood, in which has hitherto been located the only means of sighting the turret guns, the bureau has decided to attach to all turret guns a bar sight to be used through a slit in the armor, in addition to the telescope in the sighting hood. A 6-inch projectile at moderate range would probably destroy any sighting hood if fairly struck, and, while the turret and guns might still be intact, the means of sighting would be gone.

The bureau has in process of manufacture at the Naval Gun Factory 100 heavy 1-pounder automatic guns, nearly half of which are practically completed. These guns fire at the rate of 250 shots per minute, but are nearly as heavy and as large as a 6-pounder, and have the disadvantage of using their ammunition from belts, which is always a source of more or less trouble. The bureau does not consider the 1-pounder guns as of any appre-

ciable value in the economy of a battleship or large cruiser, except, perhaps, for boat guns, and will substitute for them on the torpedo boats about to be built the 3-pounder semi-automatic guns. When automatic guns work well they are ideal, but when anything goes wrong the difficulty cannot be quickly remedied as a rule.

The bureau is also making sixty-five semi-automatic 6-pounder guns at the Naval Gun Factory, intended for the new torpedo-boat destroyers, which will carry in addition to five such guns two 12-pounders each. A 6-pounder semi-automatic gun of the kind above referred to was recently fired 1,000 rounds at the proving ground without hitch or the failure of any part of the mechanism, and probably might be fired many more times.

A new high-powered 3-inch gun (14-pounder) has been designed, calculated to have a muzzle velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds, and the forgings for the type gun have been ordered. A new mount is also being made for this gun.

Several years ago when the bureau began the manufacture of rapid-firing guns, it had two 6-inch guns made with the ordinary obturator and quick-working breech mechanism operated by a lever, which worked admirably, but as brown powder alone was then in vogue, it was considered necessary to use a brass case to contain the charge to prevent fouling of the powder chamber, and in order that sponging the gun might be dispensed with; hence the general adoption of the brass cartridge case for all rapid-firing guns. The advent of smokeless powder has changed the conditions, and fouling of the bore and sponging are no longer factors in the case, and the bureau has recently designed, built and tested a 6-inch rapid-firing gun that does not require a brass cartridge case; and this will be a feature of all 6-inch rapid-firing guns hereafter. In smaller calibers, where the ammunition is complete and handled as a whole—that is, where the projectile is inserted in the case—the brass cases will be retained to facilitate rapidity of loading. The new type of 6-inch gun is 45 calibers in length and weighs 8 tons, and is designed for a muzzle velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds.

The small arms (6 millimeter) and machine guns (6 millimeter) in service have been put to severe tests and have given good satisfaction, especially so in view of the fact that both weapons have been but recently introduced into the service, and therefore the personnel were not thoroughly familiar with them. Five thousand new 6-millimeter rifles and 150 Colt automatic (6 millimeter) guns have been recently procured. The bureau is of the opinion that a uniform caliber and standard small-arm cartridge should be adopted for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia.

The resources of the country to supply war material were scarcely touched, and unquestionably there is no limit to the amount that can be procured of all kinds, in case of need, provided time is not too important a factor.

The lighthouse vessel Armeria, turned over to the bureau as an ammunition supply vessel, and under the command of Comdr. L. C. Logan, performed excellent service in supplying the fleet off Santiago de Cuba and elsewhere with ammunition.

The recent great increase of our naval force, by the introduction of so many new and untrained officers and men, seriously aggravated the danger of mistakes and accidents, and the urgent pressure for large outputs of ammunition and the hasty dispatch of vessels added to these chances. In spite of this, there has been a remarkable freedom from mishaps in ordnance of any nature, either afloat or ashore, as evidenced by many reports from officers on active service.

Owing to the exigencies of the war, a number of minor caliber guns and some ammunition for them, and a few torpedoes were purchased abroad, but neither powder nor projectiles for heavy guns, nor, in fact, any war material, except as above noted, was procured by the bureau out of the United States.

The bureau is of the opinion that torpedo depots are necessary at New York, Norfolk and San Francisco, and it will proceed with a view to establishing them.

New forms of battle order indicators have been designed for use on shipboard, and experimental sets are ordered. No satisfactory type of range finder for ship use has yet been obtained.

TURRET GUNS.

While heavy guns in turrets must be regarded as one of the chief characteristics of modern battleships, the lessons of the day indicate that the greatest execution (except against the heaviest armor) may be expected from a number of quick-firing guns of smaller caliber mounted separately in armored casemates, or in a redoubt. The larger and heavier the gun the greater the sacrifice of space and weight to accommodate and protect it and its appurtenances, and the slower and less accurate its fire, owing to the time required to load and to its lack of mobility. Turrets, while affording the best form of gun protection and the most extended area of train to the gun, afford no protection to the hull; the spaces within them are necessarily contracted; the field of view from the sighting hood is limited; the heat is intense in warm climates; the ventilation imperfect, even when electric forces are used, and the machinery necessary to operate them is elaborate.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, heavy guns in turrets must be recognized as a necessity, but the question as to the maximum caliber to be employed is a subject for serious consideration, and one upon which the bureau has bestowed much thought. Heretofore the 13-inch rifle of 60½ tons weight, 35 calibers in length, having a muzzle velocity of 2,400 foot-seconds, with smokeless powder, and a capacity to penetrate with a capped projectile 19 inches of face-hardened armor at a distance of 2,500 yards has been regarded as the best type for the heavy turret guns of our first-class battleships, and all heretofore built (excepting the Iowa, which has 12-inch guns), have been equipped with guns of this class. Development of the 12-inch gun has been so great and its power, so much increased that the bureau is of the opinion that hereafter it will be the maximum caliber; that it will be advisable to install on future battleships, and that these should be supplemented by an auxiliary battery of 6-inch quick-firing guns in casemates, with a secondary battery of 6-pounders and 12-pounders. The reduction in weight of the 12-inch gun alone is not great, being but 7½ tons less than is that of the present 13-inch gun; but the reduction in the size of and consequently in the weight of the turrets, barbettes, and ammunition is very great.

The thickness of armor hereafter to be used is also under consideration. Heretofore our battleships have carried very heavy belt, diagonal, turret, and barbette armor, more so than now appears necessary or desirable, in consideration of the improvements recently made in the quality of armor, and of the necessity of distributing protection over a greater area of vessels' sides than has heretofore been the practice. The bureau is therefore of the opinion that 12 inches is the maximum thickness of armor that will hereafter be required.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

After many difficulties the manufacture of a purely smokeless powder, made by the bureau's formula from soluble nitrocellulose dissolved in ether alcohol, uniform

in character, and possessing good keeping qualities, has become an accomplished fact. Considerable quantities have already been provided and a few vessels have been given complete outfits; all vessels fitted out hereafter will, if time and money permit, be supplied exclusively with smokeless powder, except a certain number of charges of brown powder to be used for target practice, in order that the supply of the latter on hand may be used up, and because it is cheaper than smokeless powder. The bureau could have supplied considerable quantities of smokeless powder to various vessels during the late war, but, as owing to lack of time it was impracticable to supply complete outfits, it seemed useless to supply it in part, as a few guns using brown powder would nullify the advantages gained by the use of smokeless powder in others. The bureau has now in process of manufacture a large quantity and will endeavor to accumulate a sufficient supply to gradually introduce it into all vessels in the service.

Congress at its last session having appropriated a sum of money for the erection of a Government factory for the manufacture of smokeless powder, a parcel of land on the Indian Head Reservation has been cleared for the purpose. The land is well situated on Mattawoman Creek, an estuary of the Potomac, being quite remote from any populous districts, and can be approached by land or by water.

TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO MATERIAL.

Torpedoes.—Since the date of the last report a contract has been concluded for fifty short Mark III Whitehead torpedoes, fitted with Obry gears, and for twenty-five long Mark I Whitehead torpedoes, also fitted with Obry gears.

Just before the breaking out of the recent war the following named torpedoes were purchased abroad: Ten long 6-meter by 45-centimeter Admiralty Whitehead; four long 5-meter by 45-centimeter Brazilian Whitehead; eight short 3.55-meter by 45-centimeter Brazilian Whitehead; twelve Schwartzkopf. The Brazilian torpedoes were purchased with the New Orleans and Albany. One Schwartzkopf torpedo was picked up during the war off Santiago de Cuba by the torpedo boat Porter. The following torpedo material was recovered from the wrecks of the Maria Teresa and Oquendo, viz.: 16 automobile torpedoes (15 Schwartzkopf and 1 Whitehead), 11 exercise heads, 10 war heads (loaded), 2 war noses with dry primers attached. There are 444 torpedoes in service, namely, Whitehead and 470 contracted for. All torpedoes now being manufactured are to be fitted with Obry gears, and these are now functioning well in service.

Some experiments with the Cunningham rocket torpedo, carried on by the inventors, were witnessed by a board of officers from the torpedo station. These experiments resulted in complete failure. Three of the torpedoes, weighing about 930 pounds each, were successfully launched from an under-water tube rigged in the bow of a schooner, but their performance was most erratic. The fourth exploded within the tube, wrecking and sinking the schooner. Fortunately no person was injured.

Torpedo-launching apparatus.—Since last report thirty-eight additional 5-meter central pivot tubes and mounts have been ordered for the torpedo-boat destroyers.

In the future no more torpedo tubes will be placed on board the unarmored cruisers, and in the case of armored cruisers and battleships under-water discharge tubes alone will be installed.

A design of under-water tube has been adopted for use in the new battleships, and preliminary work has already begun at the Naval Gun Factory for the manufacture of the requisite number.

Just prior to the recent war the Howell bow and stern tubes previously removed from cruisers were converted into central pivot tubes, and mounts were built for these, eleven in all. These, with two other central pivot Howell tubes, are held in reserve.

There were also purchased from abroad six Schwartzkopf central pivot tubes and mounts, including two purchased with the torpedo boat Sommers, which are also held in reserve.

Air compressors.—During the past year twenty-nine air compressors have been purchased. It is believed that considerable improvement can be made in these machines, and a new design for both ships and boats has been selected, and one of each kind will be thoroughly tested.

ARMOR.

The total weight of armor required for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin has been divided equally, as nearly as practicable, between the two only armor manufacturers in this country, each making the entire armor for one ship and that for the third being divided between the two.

All the armor for the Kearsarge and Kentucky has been delivered, with the exception of the shutter plates, which cannot be machine finished until all other plates are in place, which depends on the progress made by the shipbuilders. The armor for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin is advanced far beyond the requirements of the contract, and deliveries will begin much in advance of the stipulated time. Of armor there has been delivered, during the year, for the Kearsarge, 1,057 tons; for the Kentucky, 1,040 tons; for the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin (each 35 tons), 105 tons; this latter being the diagonal for these ships, and was furnished by the ship contractors last winter at the then allowed legal rate of \$300 per ton. The armor now under contract for each of these three latter ships is 2,559 tons. No armor has yet been contracted for for the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio, nor for the four harbor defense monitors authorized by the last Congress.

Considerable improvement has been made in the method of face-hardening armor, as applied to experimental plates, and the bureau has tested one of 6 inches in thickness and another 11½ inches in thickness, submitted by the manufacturers, both of which showed excellent qualities somewhat in excess of plates previously presented which had been treated by other processes. There is but little doubt that armor of superior quality to that previously used can be manufactured, resulting in a considerable saving of weight which now has to be assigned for protection in armored vessels.

The armor factory board, appointed by the Department since the date of the bureau's last report, has submitted an exhaustive report on the subject of manufacturing armor, with a view to the establishment of a Government factory, but no further steps have been taken looking toward the erection of such a factory.

NAVAL PROVING GROUND.

This establishment is still in charge of Comdr. A. R. Couden, U. S. N., whose excellent services entitle him to the bureau's commendation. With but little official assistance at any time, and with none whatever at times, he has carried on the exacting and varied duties devolving upon him with promptness, discretion and ability. The work of the past year has been almost exclusively that of proving guns and mounts and tests of powder and projectiles. The large contracts of both of the latter now in hand call for much work. There have been no failures in guns proved at this station. Improve-

ments have been made in extending the sea wall, in constructing a new bomb proof, and in the means of utilizing mechanical power. The report of the officer in charge is appended hereto. The erection of a smokeless powder factory on the proving ground reservation will increase its importance. The work is now in progress.

NAVAL GUN FACTORY.

This important establishment is under the efficient and immediate charge of Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, U. S. N., the superintendent, and until the outbreak of the recent war was engaged upon the current work of manufacturing the guns, mounts and outfits for new vessels, etc., carrying on its work eight hours a day. As soon as war became imminent and until a few weeks ago, it has been operated continuously, turning out guns, mounts and equipments for auxiliary vessels, and pushing to completion the batteries, etc., for new vessels. Rapid progress was made, enabling the bureau to supply modern batteries to all auxiliary vessels placed in commission with such dispatch that no delay was caused by lack of armament. An immense amount of work, and in great detail, has been accomplished, as is shown in the interesting report of the superintendent. The present authorized increase of the Navy, to be undoubtedly followed by a still further expansion, renders it necessary that the facilities of this establishment should keep pace with the probable requirements of the Department. The shops are greatly overcrowded, impeding the progress of work, and from time to time additional buildings should be erected and equipped with machinery. An allotment has been made for a new and much needed machine shop for miscellaneous purposes, and very rapid progress is being made in its construction. A storehouse for guns is being erected, but owing to the large accumulation growing out of the recent war it capacity will be inadequate to meet the necessities of the situation, and an allotment has been requested to double its length. A new packing and shipping house is also urgently needed.

TORPEDO STATION.

This station is still under the immediate and efficient charge of Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N. It has been engaged in the preparation of torpedoes and outfits for vessels and boats, submarine mines and their appurtenances; in the manufacture of fuses and primers, electric firing outfits, and numerous other details specially pertaining to the station. Instruction and practice work with torpedoes, explosives and various ordnance appliances and apparatus have been continued at the station during the year, and the manufacture of extra supplies was pushed to the full capacity of the plant. The number of men under instruction during the year was sixty-four.

During the year Whitehead torpedoes and outfits were supplied to the following torpedo boats, viz.: Porter, Dupont, Foote, Winslow, Rodgers, Rowan, Gwin, Talbot, Morris, McKee, and Farragut, and the following vessels, viz.: Columbia, Minneapolis, Mayflower and New Orleans. Seventy-one torpedoes have been supplied to vessels, boats, and to stations. In addition, the torpedoes and outfits are now ready for torpedo boats Mackenzie, Davis and Fox.

A set of plans for a smokeless powder factory, with specifications for buildings and machinery, was prepared at the station. The manufacture of smokeless powder for various caliber guns has been carried on, and much experimental and analytical work has been performed in the laboratory. Numerous experiments have indicated the desirability of radical changes in nearly every step of the process of the manufacture of nitro-cellulose for smokeless powder. As a result of these changes the process has been much simplified, the expense has been reduced, and the product is of greater uniformity and perfect stability.

A great improvement has been made in the method of purification of nitro-cellulose, and the material so purified has proven to be a most excellent material for use in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The nitration has been uniform and complete, and its stability has been perfectly maintained.

Some interesting experiments with liquid fuel have been carried out on board the torpedo boat Stiletto.

The officers and civil force on ordnance duty at the various navy yards and stations in the bureau and the inspectors at private works have been severely taxed, and have all rendered valuable service and been zealous and diligent in the performance of their duties, and such success as the bureau has been able to achieve during the past year in its various operations is largely due to their efficient aid.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 16.

Secretary of War, Washington.
A Spanish transport sails to-day with 300 men. This is a ship sent from Cuba loaded with men from there. Another sails to-morrow with Gen. Macias and 1,500 men. Another ship is expected here on the 17th instant. Complete possession will be accomplished on the 18th.
BROOKE, Chairman.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 16.

Secretary of War, Washington.
Capt. Gen. Macias sailed for Spain this morning with most of his staff and 1,500 men.
BROOKE.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 18.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete.
BROOKE, Chairman.

Adj. Gen. Corbin on Oct. 18, received the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Brooke:

"The regiments move as follows: Sixth Massachusetts from San Juan, Oct. 19, on Mississippi, for Boston; 3d Wisconsin will go next, on Manitoba; Lancaster's Battalion of Artillery next. The next regiment to go will be the 3d Illinois; the next, 4th Ohio, and when the cavalry arrives the 1st Kentucky Volunteers and the 1st Volunteer Engineer Regiment."

Walker, Minn., Oct. 17.

Adjutant General, Washington.
At council with hostile Indians to-day latter said they wanted no more fighting with United States soldiers, and agreed to come in and surrender on Wednesday. This is the result of their defeat when engaged with me on Oct. 5. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has been shown this telegram and concurs in the entire foregoing statement.
BACON,
Brigadier General.

Oct. 19, Gen. Otis cabled the War Department: "The situation in Luzon somewhat improved. Influence of Filipinos of education and property not desiring independent government, but hostile to Spain, gaining ascendancy

in revolutionary councils. Promising nothing, but enforcing the law. Complications seriously affect inter-island commerce and diminish revenue."

"Affairs progressing favorably, though sick report increasing, owing mostly to carelessness of enlisted men. Health of officers good. Condition of city and facilities for quartering troops improving. Fever decreasing. Intestinal troubles about the same. Many slight ailments; smallpox apparently arrested. During the month twenty-eight deaths; eight smallpox, eight typhoid, five malarial and intestinal complaints; three accidental."

The following cable was sent to Gen. Brooke at San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 19:

"Yourself and your associates of the commission have my sincere congratulations."
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

PORTO RICO.

An order has come for the brigades of Gens. Ernst and Grant to embark and leave for the United States. Gen. Ernst has arrived at Ponce, and is at Gen. Henry's headquarters. The latter has been, and is, in command of all the military forces on the island—some 10,000 men, now to be depleted, but filled again by new or fresh troops from the States. The 15th Pennsylvania Vols. will leave on Monday, Oct. 10; the 3d Wisconsin and Lancaster's battalion of artillery, consisting of two batteries at Ponce and two at Mayaguez will leave as soon as transports come. They are expected by the 12th with two infantry regiments. After the incoming regiments have been assigned, Grant's brigade will leave, then the 5th Massachusetts, then the 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers. A regiment of cavalry will arrive as soon as transports can be obtained. The 1st Kentucky Vols., four of whose companies have been mounted, will then be relieved, and probably another cavalry regiment will come. Cavalry is the arm of the service needed, but it is doubtful if the American horse can stand the climate. Just above the hoof a worm seems to penetrate and lame many. This comes from standing in the mud, which, in the mountains, with daily rains, exists all the time. The feeling generally is that the United States is the best place. Insects and half-breeds thrive, and fruit which you are forbidden to eat grows. The Yankee may change things, but the climate will still remain, with its lack of invigorating "ozone." Duty of one year here will be enough for any tour of detail. The banditti are having a good time in the mountains, burning haciendas, destroying plantations, etc., since the Spanish police have gone, and not been replaced by troops. The people seem to be incapable of taking care of themselves, fear seeming to be their best virtue—if it is one. As to reporting or indicating any criminal for prosecution, they will not do it.

The order of the War Department, allowing Surgeons to furlough sick men in hospitals, works well, in one way, but in another does not. Men come with commutation, wait about for a transport, and when one comes, are out of funds and have to get food. The Volunteer thinks the ration means the allowance for each meal, instead of for the day, and it is probable they have been drawing on this scale, or else they could never have thrown away the quantities they have. The Volunteer will go home a sadder if not a wiser man, and know that fighting is a small part of a soldier's work; that with improperly cooked food, unclean kitchen and sink surroundings, and unrestrained indulgence of appetite, renders more men ineffective than the bullet, and the lack of attention to the above, outside of climatic conditions, will be found the foundation of a large per cent. of our sick lists.

The flag was duly raised over Porto Rico, October 18, which the daily press have already dubbed Expansion Day, and the population of the United States gained 800,000 at one stroke. There was a parade of the few troops in San Juan, the 2d Battalion of the 5th Art., 11th Inf., and Troop H of the 6th Cav. Gen. Brooke went into the city from Rio Piedras with a guard of honor. The day was cool and the people were pleased with the ceremonial march of the troops through the streets. When the flag went up it was cheered by the natives and saluted by the Morro and Fort San Cristobal, firing their first round of American salutes. The part of the Navy was not extensive, only the Revenue Cutter Manning, Capt. Munger, being on hand to fire a salute; Adml. Schley's novel flagship, the collier Caesar, being able to do no more than send Acting Ensign H. E. King, U. S. N., to hoist a flag over the Intendencia in the Plaza Alphonso XII. Gen. Brooke, Adml. Schley and Gen. Gordon, with Gen. G. V. Henry and many other officers formed on the right side of the palace square, and as the first gun from Morro announced noon, Maj. J. T. Dean (Lieut. 14th Inf.), and Lieut. C. W. Castle, 10th Inf., of Gen. Brooke's staff, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The work of the Commission has lasted thirty-eight days, and has been conducted with great good feeling on both sides. Many commissions are now inquiring into the necessities of the island, but it is possible the necessary laws will be considered with great deliberation. Military government by American Army officers has been so judicious that there is no feeling of haste to supersede it. The 47th New York Volunteers arrived at San Juan, Oct. 15. Capt. Gen. Macias sailed for Spain on the 16th with most of his staff and 1,500 men. Most of the local officials have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. The noteworthy announcement has been made officially that there is no longer a censor of dispatches in Porto Rico.

Now that there is so much talk of the Cuban debts that we will, or we won't, assume, it is interesting to know that these debts are of two issues. The 6 per cents. of 1886, said to amount to \$24,800,000, were sold at 87, so that the proceeds of the loan were \$21,576,000, but of course the Spaniards are liable for the full amount. The other issue was 5 per cents. of 1890, of which \$25,300,000 are said to be outstanding. These loans are secured by a pledge of all the revenues of Cuba and are guaranteed by Spain. The bonds are for 500 pesetas each, and mature fifty years from date. These items have a formal interest only, for there is no reason why we should assume either of the debts.

The factions in Cuba are said to be three in number. The autonomist cabinet wants to remain in power, the ultra-insurgents want to be recognized by the Americans, the Spanish and Cuban holders of estates are for annexation and with them are all English and Americans and some insurgents, who think American control the safest course for an island so distracted by irreconcilable parties. The small shopkeepers fear American competition and want independence. There is a class of insurgent leaders who side strongly with the Americans: Col. Vallente, who commanded a regiment in the division of Gen. Perez, near Guantanamo, rode into Santiago and reported to Gen. Wood that he had disbanded his entire command and sent his men home to work. In appreciation of the conduct of Col. Vallente, Gen. Wood appointed him a member of the tax commission at a

substantial salary, and gave a member of his staff, who accompanied him, a clerkship in the palace.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba contend that the question of what constitutes movable property is for the Peace Commission in Paris, and not for the joint Evacuation Commission in Havana, to determine, and meanwhile they are reported to be rushing out all the modern guns they can and want to take away the floating dock. Our view is that this is one of the questions that were definitely committed to the Evacuation Commissions.

The following names of privates in the Army are given by press reports as among the sick on the Rio de Janeiro, now returning from Manila: Bernard Britton, Hosp. Corps; Walter Bodie, Hospital Corps; James R. Bissett, 23d Inf.; E. J. Bonham, 14th Inf.; Harry Booker, 23d Inf.; Tally C. Crawford, 1st Inf.; Frank P. Codington, Hospital Corps; Robert N. Cox, 3d Art.; Jas. C. Edwards, Hosp. Corps; Jas. D. Gorman, Hospital Corps; John Gillett, Hospital Corps; Joseph Harrington, 14th Inf.; Isaac N. Earmon, 18th Inf.; John O. Hupp, 18th Inf.; Charles H. Hern, 18th Inf.; G. W. Hallett, Engr. Corps; Harry Kahoon, 23d Inf.; Ezekiel Knapp, 18th Inf.; John L. Lewis, 18th Inf.; Frank W. Luke, 23d Inf.; Chas. Lindholm, Signal Corps; Chas. A. Morgan, 23d Inf.; Jas. Murphy, 3d Art.; P. B. Mitchener, 3d Art.; A. D. Moran, 23d Inf.; L. McBryant, 18th Inf.; Ezekiel Pool, 18th Inf.; S. W. Platt, 3d Art.; Willis Richards, 14th Inf.; H. G. Rohr, 18th Inf.; F. H. Shepard, 14th Inf.; H. Stockfetz, 3d Art.; J. F. Sheedy, 3d Art.; Frank Smith, Hospital Corps; F. W. Tucker, 23d Inf.; J. A. Thuma, 23d Inf.; D. N. Wood, Hospital Corps; Aaron Zadik, 23d Inf.; Robert D. Parker, 23d Inf.

The transport Michigan, which arrived in New York Harbor Oct. 18, brought the bodies of two of the heroes of Santiago, Col. C. A. Wikoff, 22d U. S. Inf., who was killed on San Juan Hill, July 3, and Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U. S. Inf., who was killed July 1, while leading his company, A. The remains of Col. Wikoff were taken to Easton, Pa., and buried there, Oct. 21, with military honors, the 3d New Jersey from Pompton Lakes and the Governors Island Band forming part of the escort. Among the pallbearers were Lieut. Col. J. N. Coe, P. H. Ellis and E. J. McClernand. Easton rendered every honor and respect to the dead soldier, and the occasion will long be remembered in that vicinity. The remains of Capt. Wetherill were taken Oct. 21 under an escort of Regular Army officers and troops and Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., under Gen. Butterfield, of which Capt. Wetherill was a Comrade, to Trinity Church, where an impressive ceremony was held. The remains were taken, Oct. 22, to Washington, D. C., for interment in the Arlington National Cemetery. Capt. Wetherill was well known in New York, and the friends from civil life who attended at the church were many; all anxious to render honor to the deceased who gave his life in battle for his flag and the country he loved. The funeral of Capt. Wetherill will take place at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 22. Gen. Miles has issued orders directing that the funeral be with all military honors.

Secretary Long this week approved the findings of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre, convicted of publicly criticizing the conduct of Adm. Sampson, Capt. Evans and other officers in the Santiago fight. The court found the Chaplain guilty of all the specifications, and recommended his dismissal from the Navy. The case now goes to the President for final action.

On account of injuries sustained recently while at Cram's shipyard, Naval Constr. Linnard has been detached from duty in charge of the course of naval architecture at the Naval Academy and granted two months' leave of absence in which to recuperate. Mr. Linnard was painfully and rather seriously injured, and a Medical Survey Board finds he is unfit for duty and should have a rest. The course is therefore now without a head, and the theoretical studies will not begin until some Constructor is detailed at Annapolis for duty. It is possible that Naval Constr. Hobson, who is now on his way to Philadelphia to take part in the peace celebration next week, may be assigned to his old position if he desires the detail. He will reach home next week and his wishes will then be consulted. Secretary Long is anxious to oblige him in every possible way, and if he prefers some other station there is no doubt he will secure it. At present the work by the wrecking companies on the Colon is in charge of someone detailed by Hobson to act in his absence. The rescue of the ship is still regarded as extremely problematical and many naval officers are not of Hobson's opinion that the ship can be saved. At present the class of naval cadets assigned to the course in architecture are at several Navy Yards, where practical lessons are given them in the art of naval shipbuilding.

It seems that a number of naval officers have made the mistake of promising to distribute some of the war relics secured by vessels upon which they have been attached. They lost sight of the naval regulation providing that all trophies and relics captured by naval vessels in war time shall be turned over to the Navy Department for disposal. The citizens of Baltimore have been expecting one of the guns of that vessel, which was injured by the explosion of a Spanish shell during the battle of Manila. Numerous messages passed between the Mayor and the Captain, and the citizens of Baltimore discussed for some time what should be done with the gun when they received it. To show their appreciation they have secured subscriptions for presentation to the Baltimore's Captain of a fine sword, and recently a fine stand of colors has been sent to the ship from the same city. It will be very embarrassing to these people and possibly also to the Baltimore's Commander, when they learn that the naval authorities may forbid the presentation of the gun, which is held to be Government property, and therefore cannot be given away. Recently Lieut. Southerland turned into the Department an immense Spanish flag and a pennant 45 feet long, which he captured in Cuba. There are other officers, it is thought, who hold trophies of the war who will be obliged under the regulations to turn them over to the Government, no matter how much they may treasure them. Ultimately all the trophies captured by the Government in the Spanish War will be put on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Thomas J. Vivian has the honor of producing the first books on the American campaigns. He has published already "With Dewey at Manila" and now his "Fall of Santiago" is published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. Of course his authorities are the reports of Generals Kent and Wheeler, Admirals Sampson and Schley, and the Captains who participated in the battle of July 3, together with the newspaper accounts. Out of all these he has made a popular narrative in which the participants appear as heroes full not only of thrilling deeds, but of significant speeches. It is not a military but a popular story and in this sense is interesting. The illustrations with which it is embellished are nearly all from good photographs.

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene has been given temporary command of the 7th Army Corps. On account of the serious illness of his wife, Maj. Gen. Lee, the commander of that corps, has been given leave of absence for an indefinite period. It is hoped and expected, however, that Gen. Lee will be able to resume his command before his corps is ordered to Cuba; in the meantime Gen. Greene will have full charge of moving the command to Savannah, Ga. Maj. Gen. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, was the senior officer of the 7th Corps next to Gen. Lee, but he is at present on furlough and does not expect to return to Jacksonville.

The dispatches from Minnesota show that Gen. Bacon's view of the essential non-importance of the Indian trouble was entirely correct. The "uprising" has sunk down and the Indian war is over. The fact that what threatened to be a serious state of hostility has yielded to council talks shows that the Indian business has entered on a new phase. We have lost Maj. Wilkinson and many another gallant man and now no one knows why they were killed. The wrongs of the red man are not a sufficient explanation, but as long as the Indians lead an irresponsible life such murders will probably continue to occur.

It is reported at the War Department that information has been received stating that recently a Spanish Army officer of high rank said that had the Spaniards been aware of "the condition of the American Army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies, and general inefficiency, as told in the American papers, the Spaniards would not have surrendered so quickly, but would have continued the war for a long time, believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by the American arms." This statement is said to have been made to high American officers in Cuba.

We mingle our tears with those of our heroes of the football field at Annapolis and West Point for it has been a week of disaster all along the line. Six for Cornell to 0 for the Naval Academy, and 28 for Harvard to 0 for West Point, are not pleasant figures to contemplate. We hope for better fortune next time. Every one knows the great disadvantages which a game requiring so much practice as football imposes upon teams in institutions where the rules of discipline and study are never relaxed in favor of sports and the fact is realized that it is standing before the faculty and not behind the pigskin that influences a young man's future career. A contest between the two Academies would be a fair one in this respect, still we do not doubt that as the season progresses both Academies will be able to make a better showing in their contests with outside parties.

It has not been the fortune of West Point to beat Harvard thus far, but there are other contests yet to come. In 1897 Harvard's score against the Academy was 10 to 0; Tufts, 30 to 0, 27 to 0, and 35 to 0, and in 1895, 4 to 0. Last year the Academy tied with Yale; in 1896 the score was 0 to 16 for Yale and in 1895, 28 to 8. Trinity has been beaten 38 to 6, and 50 to 0; Lehigh, 46 to 6; Union, 44 to 0 and 16 to 0; Brown, 42 to 0, 8 to 6, and 26 to 0; Trinity, 50 to 0; Dartmouth, 6 to 0; Wesleyan tied once in 1896, 12 to 12, and was beaten in 1897, 12 to 9. Princeton won in 1896, 11 to 0. The West Point Scrubs beat Stevens last year, 18 to 6, and were beaten by University of Pennsylvania Scrubs in 1896, 0 to 13, and by Princeton Scrubs in 1895, 6 to 0. To account for the overwhelming defeat of Saturday many and various are the reasons given. To some it seems a mistake to have entrusted the coaching of the team to officers and to have employed no outside coach. It is not thought possible for one not a professional to keep up with the newest developments of the game. Another reason is found in the poor condition of Kromer, who, weak and ill, having just come out of hospital, was unequal to his task. The men this year are much lighter than last year's team. Another and a grave error in the eyes of many was the attempt of West Point to attack Harvard's center instead of depending more upon end plays.

These officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Maj. W. F. Fisher, Pay Dept.; Maj. F. J. Ives, Med. Dept.; Col. L. M. Openheimer, U. S. V.; Capt. F. M. Wright, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st Art.; Maj. A. G. C. May, U. S. V.; Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav.; Lieut. C. F. Crain, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Albert A. Gleason, U. S. V.; Col. J. A. Corby, U. S. V.; Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th Art.; Capt. C. A. Naze, 4th Art.; Capt. Walter Allen, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Wm. J. Doane, U. S. V.; Lieut. V. S. Rolestane, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. C. D. Cowles, U. S. V.; Capt. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav.; Capt. F. M. Lynde, retired; Maj. Wm. A. Shunk, Eng. V.; Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, A. G.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Maxfield, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf.; Capt. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; Col. G. M. Brayton, retired; Maj. C. S. Walton, Pay Dept.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Gardner, Med. Dept.; Col. D. S. Gordon, retired; Maj. W. A. Simpson, A. G.; Maj. W. K. Wright, C. S.; Maj. J. L. Powell, Med. Dept.; Maj. James Phillips, Med. Dept.; Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art.; Maj. B. B. Buck, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. S. Turner, 8th Inf.; Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav.; Brig. Gen. M. Cole, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf.; Lieut. W. G. McLaine, 14th Inf.; Maj. W. C. Gorzan, Med. Dept.; Maj. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, Lieut. J. T. Haines, 5th Cav.

Philadelphia is making the most elaborate preparations for her peace celebration to be held Oct. 25, 26 and 27. The naval review is to be held Tuesday, Oct. 25, and there will be military and civic parades, on the days following. On the evening of Oct. 26 a reception will be given President McKinley at the Union League Club, and on the evening of Oct. 27 a reception in honor of the distinguished guests at the Academy of Music. The warships which are expected to participate in the naval display are, the New Orleans, Texas, Columbia, Gloucester, Dixie, Marblehead, Tonika, Mayflower, Winslow, and the Dolphin. Among the troops in the military parade will be a squadron of the 10th Cavalry, some troops from the 2d Corps, a detachment of the 21st Infantry and the 3d Cavalry.

It seems to be definitely understood among ordnance officers of the Navy that the new battleships and monitors will be protected with the new Krupp armor, tests with which have given such satisfactory results at the Naval Proving Station at Indian Head. This armor is considered by Capt. O'Neill to be twenty per cent. better than that treated with the Harvey process, and all trials with plates submitted have shown wonderful advances in the development of armor. As the right to make this armor has been secured by two firms in this country the Navy is in no haste to decide between the two treatments, and in any event authority will probably have to be obtained from Congress to give the additional price it will cost. It is understood that another trial will be given the plate, although there seems to be no necessity for this in view of the satisfactory results heretofore

obtained and the confidence felt in this armor by the naval officials.

Three ships of the Navy are now practically ready for service, but none will be commissioned for the present on account of a lack of men, only 750 being in reserve at receiving ships, and none of these can be spared for new ships in service. The naval authorities will therefore not be able to commission any of these ships until additional sailors are secured or some of the vessels now commissioned are retired. Both the Chicago and Atlanta, at the New York Navy Yard, are ready for service, except some parts of their battery which could be put in place within a week if the crews were available, but as they are not, the prospects are not favorable for either ship joining the home station before December. On the Pacific the Yorktown will be the next vessel commissioned. She has been undergoing overhauling throughout the war and is soon to leave for service at Honolulu as the relief of the Bennington, which comes home. These vessels have been long undergoing repairs, and when in active service again will be practically new craft.

Col. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., retired, returned from a trip abroad on Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, on the steamer Manitou. Col. Judd had engaged passage on the steamer Mohegan (which was lost at sea), but owing to the Mohegan not being ready he was transferred to the steamer Manitou, which sailed three days before the Mohegan. "It is better to be born lucky than rich."

NAVAL NOTES.

Advices from Caimanera, Cuba, this week, state that the Maria Teresa is almost ready to proceed to a North-North Navy Yard where permanent repairs will be made. Steam has been raised in her boilers, which are said to be in good condition, as are also her engines.

The U. S. Brooklyn was placed in dry dock at the Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 17, for cleaning and painting. She will receive a general overhauling, which will take probably several weeks.

When the cruiser New Orleans, Capt. Folger, left San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 17, for New York, the flag of Rear Adm. Schley was transferred from her to the collier Caesar, Comdr. Speyers, the first time, probably, in the history of our Navy, that a humble collier was so honored.

Advices from Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 12, announce that the training ship Adams will leave in a short time for Goat Island, where she will remain about two months, drilling the 140 apprentices on board. She will then return to Mare Island and receive her battery, after which she will go to Samoa.

The Spanish tugboat Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured by the U. S. cruiser Badger on July 26, of Nuevitas, has been released by order of Judge Addison Brown, of the U. S. District Court.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the German Government has decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington, and the new attaché is expected to reach his post during the month of January.

The case of the prize steamer Olinde Rodriguez, which was captured off San Juan, Porto Rico, July 17, by the New Orleans, and taken into Charleston, S. C., was given a hearing before the prize court there, but all the witnesses were not present, some being in Porto Rico. It was agreed that the cargo should be brought to this port in the Olinde Rodriguez and that the condemnation proceedings against the vessel should be continued to New York. The cargo has been discharged from custody. The hearing is held in the Bar Association library, by U. S. District Judge William H. Brawley, of South Carolina.

The U. S. S. Abarenda, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford, was reported by telegraph to our office as having arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 19, all well, stay indefinite, and awaiting further instructions.

The prospects of the Personnel Bill in Congress the coming session are regarded as very bright, and it is the expressed intention of its promoters and well wishers to push the measure as among the most important legislation left over from the last session.

Among the factors which went to make the successful prosecution of the war possible, from a naval standpoint, was the care exercised for the preservation of the health of the enlisted men. Not the least among these factors was the free installation of refrigerating plants for cooling food and drinking water. From the logs of the Brooklyn it appears that the refrigerating plant was in continuous operation for fifty-six consecutive days without breakdown or stoppage for any purpose.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has nearly ready for issue complete specifications for all the oils, lubricating and burning, used in the Navy. The use of these specifications will be of great assistance in the purchase of oils for our ships outside of the United States, and will tend to simplify the duties of the purchasing and Engineering officers attached to ships afloat.

The steel specifications recently completed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering are regarded as the most complete in their way of any Government specifications ever drawn up. They cover all of the tests and examinations to which any of the metals employed in the construction of ships or machinery.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. William H. Whiting, U. S. N., to ascertain the cause of delay at Honolulu, of the monitor Monadnock en route to Manila under his command, have absolved him from all blame and found no cause on which to base court martial proceedings. The evidence showed that the Monadnock was delayed no longer than necessary to enable her commander to make preparations for the continuance of the vessel on her voyage.

There is an interesting article in "Chambers's Journal" on "Promotion in the United States Navy," which goes far to explain the excellent qualities displayed by the personnel in the recent war. The author, Mr. Duncan Cumming, has studied the subject at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is able to say that there never was a time when places below the rank of commissioned officer were so attractive to active Americans as now. The bluejackets are a well-paid, well-fed class, and the self-respecting enlisted man is rarely made to feel that any one looks down upon him. Mr. Cumming shows, in fact, that vast changes for the better have taken place in the constitution of the ships' companies.

By orders from the Navy Department, Oct. 19, Adm. Schley was placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Porto Rico, and will be permitted to retain in service for a time two or three civilian employees who are acquainted with the station. It is the intention of the Department to send another naval officer to relieve the Admiral of the command very soon and to maintain a permanent station at this most important strategic point in the South.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1898.

After the fine showing made by the cadets in the opening games of the season with Tufts and Wesleyan (having scored 40-0 in the former and 27-8 in the latter) the result of the contest with Harvard on last Saturday was totally unexpected. The most sanguine friends of the home team were not counting on a victory against such heavy odds, but it was confidently expected that the visitors could be kept down to a small score, as on former occasions, the record showing 0-4 in favor of Harvard in '95, and 0-10 in '97. It was thought possible even that the cadets might score a few points against the visiting team.

In the teeth of a biting wind which swept the plain from the north, and in which the most enthusiastic football enthusiast felt comfortable only in hopeful contemplation, the game was called at 3:25, ten minutes later than the schedule time. The inferiority of the home team in point of weight was apparent at a glance. The Harvard center was impregnable, and throughout the game the West Point players made futile efforts to impress in any way the rush line of their opponents.

As West Point selected the north goal, the cadets started with the wind in their favor. Cochrane kicked off. Waldron and Jackson were promptly downed in attacks on the Harvard center. Romeyn attempted a kick but was blocked by Mills, and Cochrane fell with the ball on West Point's 30-yard line.

By vigorous work of the Harvard backs the ball was speedily worked to within two feet of the West Point goal. It then went to West Point on downs. Romeyn punted. Daly caught the ball and was tackled by Smith. Dibblee, Kendall and Warner by effective work brought the ball down to the cadets' 15-yard line, where it was lost on a fumble. Romeyn punted to center.

After a sharp scrimmage, Harvard lost the ball on downs, but regained it shortly, as West Point was forced to surrender for holding in the line. Four downs gave it again to the home team and it was punted by Romeyn and caught by Dibblee on West Point's 40-yard line. The ball was now worked toward West Point's goal and finally Dibblee ran around the left end, crossed the line and scored Harvard's first touchdown. Goal was kicked by Cochrane against the wind.

During the remainder of the half the cadets played well and got in their best work. West Point worked the ball to the middle of the field on four downs. A punt by Romeyn, a fumble by Daly, who was tackled by Smith and Harvard's 30-yard line was reached. Daly kicked to Kromer, who fell on West Point's 45-yard line. At this point, Waldron, West Point's left halfback, made a run of 45 yards around Harvard's left end. Dibblee tackled and threw Waldron on Harvard's 20-yard line.

The enthusiasm greeting Waldron's dash when for an instant the tide seemed turning in West Point's favor, was, unfortunately, short lived. Harvard gained the ball on downs and Daly punted it beyond danger. Humphrey had been substituted for Jackson and with Waldron worked hard for West Point, but when Harvard's 35-yard line was reached the ball was lost on downs. The first half closed with the ball in the center of the field. Time—25 minutes. Score—6-0 in favor of Harvard.

In the second half Harvard came to the contest with renewed vigor. After a hard struggle the ball was worked to West Point's 20-yard line. The Harvard backs worked vigorously and carried the ball down toward West Point's goal. When within four yards of the goal line Warren was ruled off and Reid substituted. Reid secured a second touchdown for Harvard within a few minutes after his entrance into the game. Cochrane kicked a second goal. Score 12-0. The next touchdown was made by Kendall, but no goal was made. After a 40-yard run Kendall again secured a touchdown. Cochrane made a second muff at the punt out. The score was now 22-0 in favor of Harvard. The last touchdown was made by Reid, the last goal by Houghton. Score 28-0. Time—second half, twenty minutes. Final score—Harvard 28, West Point 0.

The following is the line-up: West Point—Smith, W. D., left end; Ennis, left tackle; Burr, Goodspeed and Embick, left guard; Bettison, center; Heidt and Hopkins, right guard; Foy, right tackle; Baender and Keller, F., right end; Kromer, quarter back; Waldron, left half back; Jackson, R. F., and Humphrey, right half back; Romeyn, full back. Harvard—Cochrane, left end; Burnett, left tackle; Burden, left guard; Jaffrey, center; Bond, right guard; Mills and Houghton, right tackle; Hallowell, right end; Daly, quarter back; Dibblee, left half back; Warren and Kendall, right half back; Reid, full back.

Touchdowns—Dibblee, Reid (2), Kendall (2). Goals, Cochrane (2), Houghton (1). Referee—Vall, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Butterworth, Yale.

A well attended box took place in the evening. Among the guests were the Messrs. Roe, Low, Braden, Fitzgerald, Van Nest, M. Davis, Schackenberg, Manning, Davis, Spurrein, Tremaine, Pace, Crancy, Boies, Smith, Oakley, How, Halley, Hallett and many others. Mrs. Bruff was hostess.

The remains of Maj. W. S. Beebe were buried at West Point, Oct. 20, with full military honors. The Military Academy Band, a cavalry detachment and a company of the Battalion of Engineers acted as an escort. The funeral services were conducted in the cadet chapel by Chaplain Herbert Shipman, and nearly all the officers of the post and the ladies of their families were in attendance.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 18.

Thirty to nothing in favor of Princeton was a disappointment to those who witnessed the beginning of the game Saturday afternoon between the Tigers and the cadets. For the first ten minutes of the contest, it was emphatically the Navy's. The ball was kept in the Princeton territory almost every second, and the young and spritely sailors went at the 'Varsity men with such vim that their avoirdupois did not hold against the naval onslaughts; but when all the Navy's friends were in a jubilant frenzy, there came a scrimmage when the ball rolled out the pyramid of legs and arms, and Arthur Poe picked it up and made one of those beautiful eighty-yard runs that electrify audiences and make touchdowns in a moment. In vain Halligan and Fowler took after him. Poe showed them his back and widened the distance all the way between him and his pursuers until the touchdown was made, and then the reliable Mills kicked the goal. From this fluke the Navy never recovered its vim and nerve.

Before this had been done, the Navy had been given ten yards for a foul by Princeton, had held Princeton well in, Gannon had made a fine tackle for it, and held the ball on Princeton's 25-yard line.

Wade kicked off after the touchdown and Princeton ad-

vanced the ball up the field to their 40-yard line. Princeton was given five yards for interference, and when Princeton kicked the oval the Navy lost the ball on a fumble. Princeton was at the Navy's 20-yard line. Princeton secured five more precious yards by interference, and was eight yards from the Navy's goal. Then it was one yard only, when Black came through the right tackle and end, made the second touchdown for the Tigers. Mills kicked the goal. In the kick off on the return the Navy fumbled the ball and Reiter put in a run of thirty yards, when Tausig made a fine tackle. The Navy held the ball in the center of the field, when Tausig was hurt and Manley took his place. Beardale had already retired from the Tigers and Reiter had been put in his stead. The Navy could not advance the oval and tried a quarterback kick and lost the pigskin. Princeton went into the naval center and made a gain of fifteen yards. Then came the short, but certain gains in rushes of the Tigers, until they were again within one yard of the Navy's line. George Lathrop made quick work of taking that small strip of disputed territory and Mills again covered the goal. The kick off by the Navy was followed by a run up the field by Princeton of 25 yards, and the teams lined up near the center. The Navy held in Princeton here, and the orange and black had to punt.

The teams faced each other at the Navy's 20-yard line, but the sailors had the ball. Then came a scrimmage, and when it separated Princeton had the sphere. The Navy had better luck immediately, for in a tangle of the teams the Navy rose with the oval. It punted and the eleven lined up in the center of the field, with the Tigers holding the ball. Shea made a fine tackle to bring the Tigers at bay. Reiter here made a run of 15 yards around the Navy's left end, and once more the Navy's goal was menaced at its 20-yard line. The Navy lost ten yards by interference, and Reiter went behind the line with the rest. Mills did not fall at goal. The Navy kicked off and as Princeton came up the field with the oval, Shea made another of his fine tackles. Princeton punted, and Wade caught for a fair kick. For a foul tackle the Navy was given ten yards and Wade made a try for a goal.

It was a sad failure; the ball went off at tangent, and this was the only chance that the cadets had at the goal. Tausig had tried a field goal and it was blocked, but the Navy retained the oval. The half ended with Princeton holding the ball at its 40-yard line.

Second Half—Princeton kicked off and the Navy brought the ball up the field for twenty yards and lined up in the center, the Navy holding the sphere. The Navy punted on its third down, and Princeton took the ball on the outside, where there was the slightest sign of a little slugging, when Dr. Paul Dashiell said to the warring gladiators in a fatherly way: "Play ball." The combatants went back to the field and did play ball. Princeton had the pigskin a little in its territory, and tried to come round the Navy's right end, when little Manley dashed in behind the line, and stopped it at a loss of two yards for the Tigers. Princeton braced up. It was five now, and five yards again, when the Navy got the ball on a foul, and Gannon put in a three-yard gain for the Navy, a very rare occurrence in naval history that afternoon. The Navy punted and Rosen Garten brought it up the field for twenty yards, when Halligan tackled. Lathrop put in five yards, five more for naval interference, ten by Reiter's strategem, and another good tackle by Gannon. Black five, Reiter for eight yards, when Halligan stopped him. Again the Tigers added five yards, then three more for Princeton, and only nine more yards to the goal. Four by Reiter, three by Black, and the Navy held them in and stopped the onset, when by some sleight of hand Arthur Poe picked up the oval and made another and the last touchdown. Mills kicked the goal. The game ended with Princeton holding the ball on the Navy's 30-yard line.

Score—Princeton, 30; Cadets, 0.

Positions—Cadets: Shea, rf; Timmons, rt; Fischer, rg; Wortman, c; Halligan, lg; Bissett, lt; Jackson, le; Tausig, qb; Fowler, lbh; Gannon, rlb; Wade, f. Princeton: A. Poe, re; Hillebrand, rt; Edwards, rg; Booth, c; Mills, lg; Geer, lt; Palmer, le; Rosen Garten, qb; Reiter, lbh; G. Lathrop, rlb; Black, f.

Umpire—Elting, of Yale; referee, Flint, of Princeton. Touchdowns—Poe, 2; Black, 1; Lathrop, G., 1; Reiter, 1. Goals, after touchdowns, Mills, 5.

The Naval Academy authorities have begun the investigation of cases of running of the fourth classmen, or "plebs," by the third classmen, or youngsters, that has been in progress since the Naval Academy reconvened on October 1. The commission is Lieut. Comdr. Ingersoll, Lieut. E. F. Dorn and J. H. Shipley. The running has been mainly amusing, but has been carried to such an extent that the "plebs" have their minds so distracted that they could not attend to their duties. The Superintendent, Admiral McNair, has taken it in hand, and is determined to protect the new men from these worrying exactions of the "youngsters." The upper classmen have been ordered not to be found in the rooms of the lower classmen. The worst running is in the form of incessant calls to stand on their heads, and this is carried to an intolerable extent. One cadet in one sitting was required to write his name and address one thousand times. One or two cadets are responsible for the investigations for they put in the running such excess that it became cruel, the standing on the head being done to the danger of brain and health.

Several forms of running have the mechanical grotesque movement in them. A cadet is stood face to the wall, with brow bent, and made to keep arm and leg alternately in motion, like the piston of an upright engine. A row of cadets would be placed on their hands and feet to the floor, backs downward, and all in a row, and a drillmaster would stand in front of them and by the movement of the hand direct the gymnastics, and make all work in unison, at his command, back and forth. Another amusement would be to put a cadet, stomach to the floor, and make him move his arms and legs together, and bellow in good time to the movement "Choo, choo, choo," like a puffing steamer. The singers of the class were put together and made to sing "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Old Kentucky Home" at the same time. Then for a week, every time a pleb was met, he was called on to sing "Holy City." At the end of the week another song or hymn would be introduced to sing at all. One cadet was made to execute for a full quarter of an hour, the "couchee-couchee" dance, and poor little cadet Blank was made to mount the six-foot wardrobe and put a sucking bottle to his tender lips and draw away for dear life.

A "pleb" who was conspicuous for his projecting ears was made to stand attention before a mirror while other cadets came in and hung their caps on his projecting ears. It was more than his appointment was worth to laugh at his own ludicrousness.

How the exposed case about is due to the alertness of Lieut. Alex. Sharp, of the department of discipline. He made a sudden inspection of quarters. On one of the floors he found a cadet in a suspicious manner on the stairway. "What was he doing?" "Coming downstairs." The Lieutenant looked again. On each of the three flights was a cadet. Then it came out that each man was a sentry to telegraph the coming of the officer upstairs where the running was in progress. This was be-

tween 9:30 and 10 at night, the favorite hour for such nautical amusements, as were then in progress. The cadet that posted the sentries was sent to the Santee for a month, and twenty-five demerits added. The third classmen went immediately to work to obtain the signatures of the "plebs" to a paper stating that they had not been troubled, and the authorities put the "youngsters" on their word that they had not been running the fourth classmen. The latter show backbone enough, and, if there is any possible way to wriggle out of telling, not a word of testimony will they give. Unfortunately for the youngsters the Academy authorities are well posted on all the devices of the cadets and it is difficult to escape their well laid snares.

The following officers of the Naval Academy constitute the Academic Board, being the head of departments: Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, commandant of cadets; Lieut. A. M. Knight, acting seamanship; Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, ordnance; Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, navigation; Chief Engr. G. H. Kearney, steam engineering and drawing; Comdr. H. Knox, mechanics; Prof. N. M. Terry, physics; Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, mathematics; Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, English; Lieut. H. P. Huse, languages.

A roster of the naval cadets at the Naval Academy shows a total of 280. The first class contains 42 on the line, and 11 in the Engineer. The second class has 64, the third 70, and fourth, 93.

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d U. S. Inf., took place Oct. 15 from the Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J. The Rev. Philo F. Leavess officiated, and the pallbearers were Capt. Hamilton Ross, Jr., of Co. D, 2d New Jersey Vols., and three officers from the Regular Army at Governors Island. The escort to Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Dundee Lake, where the body was interred, was composed of a company of the 13th U. S. Infantry from Fort Columbus and the Governors Island Band.

Lady Cromer, wife of Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, so well known to U. S. travelers in the East, died Oct. 16. She was the daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington.

The announcement of the death of Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., was a great shock to those of his friends who were unaware of the serious nature of his illness. If it were possible to describe in one word the attainments, character and personal qualities of this gallant officer, this word would be "sterling." Highly efficient as an officer, devoted to duty, upright, true in the observance of all duties and in all the relations of life, his loss will be deeply regretted by his old comrades, and other friends and acquaintances, as well as mourned by relatives. It was the privilege of the writer to be closely associated with Capt. Hale in the "Old Third" for many years, and the remembrance of his noble and endearing qualities and of his charming personality calls forth this slight tribute.

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die." D. P.

Chief Engr. Philip Inch, U. S. N., died suddenly at Saratoga, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 18. Chief Engr. Inch was born in the District of Columbia on the 6th of August, 1836, and was appointed a 3d Assistant Engineer Nov. 21, 1857. From this date until his retirement, Aug. 6, 1898, Mr. Inch was in constant employment for the U. S. Government, and in the course of his service had visited pretty nearly every station of the world. His promotions were as follows: 2d Assistant Engineer, Aug. 2, 1859; 1st Assistant, July 1, 1861, and Chief Engineer Nov. 10, 1863. He was retired with the relative rank of Commodore, having been borne on the active list more than forty years. The last service of Mr. Inch was in charge of the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C. A brother, Chief Engr. Richard Inch, U. S. N., is on the Manila station in charge of the Engineer Department of the U. S. S. Boston.

A distinguished officer and artilleryist in his day, Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., retired, died Oct. 19, at his home in Philadelphia, from erysipelas. A widow and one daughter survive him. He was graduated from West Point in 1855, promoted to the 4th Artillery, in which regiment he remained continuously, becoming its Colonel in 1877. In 1883 he was appointed Colonel 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and rendered excellent service, receiving the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General for faithful and distinguished services. He was retired July 2, 1877. Gen. Roberts was the author of a "Handbook of Artillery" which was long a standard work.

PERSONALS.

Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., was a visitor this week in New York, being the guest of Gen. Anson G. McCook. Gen. James H. Wilson took command, Oct. 20, of the 1st Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky. Gen. Breckinridge will go to Washington and take up his duties as Inspector-General of the Army.

Mr. William Garrard Comly, son of the late Maj. Clifton Comly, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., was married Oct. 12 at Indianapolis to Miss Katharine Virginia Walcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Walcott of that city. It was a very fashionable wedding, a full account of which we reserve for another week.

Chief Engr. Robert W. Galt, U. S. N., will be ordered before the Retiring Board as soon as his case reaches the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. This officer has recently arrived from Manila, where he was the Chief Engineer of the U. S. S. Charleston, but has become unfit for duty from the effects of hard work and the hot climate.

A pretty home wedding, Oct. 19, was that of Miss Lucille V. Goodkind to Surg. George D. Costigan, U. S. N., which took place in the presence of relatives in the apartments of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goodkind, in the Kingscourt, New York. The bridegroom was attended by Ensign Walter Gherardi and Lieut. Dawson, of the Indiana, and Capt. Frank McKenna, U. S. A.

In his Chicago speech, Oct. 18, (the day of Porto Rico) President McKinley said: "My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of our people. Who will check them, who will divert them, who will stop them. The movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of Men, will never be interrupted by the American people."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Oct. 19, 1898: Maj. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A., wife and son; Maj. Warren Keifer, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. W. Cole, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. S. Turner, U. S. A.; Capt. H. E. Tuthery, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. Simons, U. S. A.; Asst. Paym. D. M. Addison, U. S. N.; Cadet J. W. Hazenman, U. S. N.; Capt. W. C. Borden, U. S. A.; Maj. W. T. Rossell, U. S. A.; Capt. W. B. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. F. Crain, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. N. Royden, U. S. A.; Maj. E. F. Gardner, U. S. A.; Rear Adm. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., and wife, Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A.; Capt. John Riddle, U. S. A.; Maj. Wm. A. Shunk, wife and child, U. S. A.; Capt. F. J. Ives, U. S. A.; Capt. A. Williams, U. S. A., and wife.

Capt. J. Schouler, U. S. N., is at Annapolis, Md.
Capt. J. F. Munson, U. S. A., retired, is at Chicago.
Maj. H. Romeyn, U. S. A., retired, is at West Point, N. Y.

Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., is at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Col. F. B. Jones, U. S. A., is at 20 Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, U. S. A., retired, is at Hot Springs, Ark.
Naval Cadet W. P. Gilce, U. S. N., is on sick leave at Brandon, Tex.

Capt. J. A. Freed, 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is at Youngstown, O.

Capt. V. E. Stottler, U. S. A., retired, has left Stamford, Conn., for Alamogordo, N. M.

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th U. S. Inf., has left Columbus Barracks, O., for Highland Park, Ill.

Capt. F. C. Chandler, 5th Iowa Volunteers, has left Jacksonville, Fla., for Fort Madison, Ia.

Lieut. C. E. Delafield, 1st Missouri Volunteers, is at Missouri-Edison Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, is at his residence, 1760 Second street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, lately in the West, is expected to rejoin at Governors Island the latter part of this week.

Mrs. H. La F. Applewhite, wife of Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 6th U. S. Art., is at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Surg. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., has changed his address from the Army Building, New York City, to University Postoffice, Ala.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V., has changed his address from Ebenburg, Pa., to 1600 Twenty-first street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. T. P. Kane, U. S. M. C., has returned from Havana, and is at the residence of his father, Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N., retired, 47 Irving place, New York City.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., addressed a meeting at the Congregational Church in Winoski, Vt., Oct. 17, upon the work of the Army Christian Commission, with which he was identified.

Frank Donaldson, M. D., Asst. Surg. of the 1st Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders), contributes to the "Medical News" a paper on the physical condition of Col. Roosevelt's command at the date of its mustering out.

Maj. W. A. Simpson, formerly of the 2d Artillery, and now of the Adjutant General's Department, has returned to Washington from Manila and has been assigned to duty in the office of General Corbin.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg, U. S. A., has written to Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, in New York, thanking her for a contribution of \$2,000 to his special fund to provide extra comforts and luxuries for sick and wounded soldiers.

Capt. Gen. Macias and staff left San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 16, for Spain, on the Reina Maria Christina. Before leaving he made an official call upon Rear Admiral Dewey and other officers at the Hotel Inglaterra.

The grave of ex-Secretary James G. Blaine has had no mark but a dead oak tree, in accordance with his wish, but a storm destroyed the tree several months ago and Mrs. Blaine has ordered a marble monument from Vermont.

Lieut. Col. Maus, Inspector General of Gen. Miles's staff, returned to Washington Tuesday from an inspection tour of the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th Immune Regiments. Col. Maus found several minor details in the equipment, etc., of these regiments which needed correction before they are ordered to Cuba.

Capt. James G. Blaine arrived in Washington this week and reported to the Secretary of War. It is said that Capt. Blaine explained his conduct at Honolulu, which resulted in his being detached from the Manila expedition and ordered home, but that he was severely censured by the Secretary. Capt. Blaine will soon be mustered out of service.

Rear Admiral Miller, who is on his way East from the Pacific Station, warns people against the idea that there are chances of making a fortune in Honolulu. He says that "the simple fact that the form of government is going to change has not opened up additional resources or extended any which have been in existence. There are no new positions for people who go in, and there are not likely to be any."

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt for the week ending Oct. 12 are: Asst. Engr. W. L. Littlefield, U. S. N.; Chaplain O. E. Herrick, U. S. A.; Maj. E. D. Dimmick, U. S. A.; Maj. J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.; Capt. C. G. Morton, U. S. A.; Asst. Paym. G. M. Lukesh, U. S. N.; Capt. John Biddle, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. W. Williams, U. S. A.; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. W. Barker, U. S. A.; Dr. C. DeWitt, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. Penn, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, U. S. A.

A letter written by Sergt. H. J. Ebermann, a New York policeman, who enlisted in the Rough Riders, has been filed as a will because it contains the following paragraph: "Cora is at Chappaqua, and she will have to be patient until I return. If I should not return, then Lawyer Mark Alter will take charge of the matter. Cora will then get \$175 of the P. B. A. (Patrolmen's Benevolent Association) and perhaps a pension, in which case Helen shall have two-thirds of my life insurance and Otto one-third, so that he can study. I hope I shall come back."

The Highland News says: "We are pleased to learn that William C. Woods, Army service detachment, the faithful and hustling messenger at Headquarters, has been promoted to be Corporal. Corp. Woods has a few days less than a year to complete his eligibility for retirement. About twenty years of his service was with Co. E, Engineers, and he resigned from that organization to become the Superintendent's messenger. In this capacity he is certainly the right man in the right place. For several successive years while on duty with the Engineers, Corp. Woods qualified as marksman. Since his appointment as messenger he has received the most exceptional recommendations from each one of the incumbents of the offices of Superintendent and Adjutant."

In the resignation of Lieut. William De Wolf Dimock, the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, and particularly the 2d Division, which he so successfully commanded, has lost a valuable officer. Lieut. Dimock had been connected with the 1st Naval Battalion since July 23, 1891, and during that time displayed great energy and ability in the discharge of his various duties. The division which he commanded was one of the largest and best drilled in the battalion, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain many of its members volunteered promptly for service, and with Lieut. Dimock served on the active and efficient Yankee. Lieut. Dimock was a great favorite, and resigned in order to form a connection with the shipbuilding firm of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del.

Maj. W. M. Wallace, 2d U. S. Cav., is at Huntsville, Ala.

Lieut. W. M. Whitman, 1st U. S. Cav., is at Fort Meade.

Lieut. A. L. Rule, 52d Iowa Vols., is home at Iowa City, Ia.

Capt. J. C. Ayers, Ord. Dept., is at the Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Capt. C. H. Warren, U. S. A., retired, is at 23 Wolf street, Hanover, Germany.

Col. G. B. Russell, U. S. A., retired, is at 25 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st U. S. Cav., is at 590 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maj. H. A. C. de Rubio (Lieutenant, U. S. V.), is at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.

Lieut. James Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, is at 535 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. McE. Dye is at 191 West Clay avenue, Muskegon avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

Lieut. J. W. McAndrews, 3d U. S. Inf., has left Fort Snelling, Minn., for Dunmore, Pa.

Lieut. G. H. Davis, 12th U. S. Inf., has left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for Mt. Sterling, O.

Capt. H. R. Goesser, 2d N. J. Vols., has changed from Jacksonville, Fla., to Leonia, N. J.

Maj. M. C. Wyeth, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain, U. S. A.), is on duty at Camp Meade, Pa.

Lieut. K. Walker, 3d U. S. Cav., lately at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. J. W. Thompson, 24th U. S. Inf., after Oct. 28 will be with his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Capt. W. S. Scott, 25th U. S. Inf., has changed his address from McGregor, Ia., to Fort Wingate, N. M.

Miss J. C. Webster has changed address from Norwalk, O., to 1211 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The family of Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th U. S. Art., are located at 211 Washington street, Alexandria, Va.

Lieut. C. F. Armistead, 2d U. S. Art., is a recent arrival in Providence, R. I., for regimental recruiting duty.

Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., is a recent arrival at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for a tour of ordnance duty.

Col. H. C. Wood, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Saratoga and is at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.

Surg. H. L. Law, U. S. N., retired, has changed his address from Hartford, Conn., to the Berkeley, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. L. A. Matile, wife of Capt. L. A. Matile 14th U. S. Inf., is at 1300 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 7th U. S. Art., whose address has been Washington, Conn., is now to be addressed at Fort Adams, R. I.

Lieut. H. J. Brees, 4th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Constitution, N. H., rejoined there Oct. 17 from a short leave.

Capt. S. W. Taylor, commandant of Light Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from leave.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., commandant at Fort Mott, Salem, N. J., rejoined there Oct. 20, from a week's leave.

Capt. H. S. Foster, 20th U. S. Inf., has removed from the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City, to North Calais, Vt.

Mrs. G. W. Mentz, wife of Lieut. G. W. Mentz, U. S. N., returned from Newport, R. I., to 99 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. M. G. Krayenbuhl, wife of Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 3d U. S. Art., now in Manila, is at 6214 Wayne avenue, Germantown, Pa.

Chaplain J. W. Jackson, U. S. A., retired, has left Ocean Grove, N. J., and is now to be found at 3904 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General, U. S. A., has changed his address from Washington, D. C., to Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware.

Capt. John Bigelow, 10th U. S. Cav., accompanied by Mrs. Bigelow, was visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. H. Clay Dallam, in Baltimore, Oct. 15.

Lieut. J. K. Moore, 15th U. S. Inf., has changed his address from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Moorfield, Harrison County, Ohio, about to go to Cuba.

Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav., (Captain, A. A. G. Vols.), has left Fort Myer, Va., and will be found at 5732 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Rixey, wife of Dr. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., is again in her home on Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C. Her mother Mrs. Earle English is visiting her.

Mrs. Jayne, wife of Lieut. J. L. Jayne, U. S. N., and her sisters, the Misses Eastman, have returned to Washington and are at Miss Maxwell's, 1716 I street, N. W.

Mrs. F. B. Stephenson, wife of Dr. F. B. Stephenson, U. S. N., has changed address from Roxbury, Mass., to care Mr. Malcolm McLoud, Fremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Benj. Wright, U. S. N., who has been attached to the Brutus on the Asiatic Station, is on his way to the United States, having been detached and ordered home.

Maj. W. H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., now in command at Plattsburg Barracks, will not retire until Nov. 13, 1900. The date has been incorrectly reported as Nov. 13, 1898.

Gen. O. H. Ernst arrived in New York this week with his staff, having left Porto Rico, Oct. 10. Col. John B. Castleman, of the 1st Kentucky Volunteers, assumes command of the troops at Ponce.

Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N., will be in Boston during the coming winter and has taken a house in that city. Mrs. Hoes will have her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Gouveneur, with her this winter.

Maj. W. W. Gray, Surg., U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., under special orders from the War Department to attend to numerous cases of typhoid fever which have developed at that post.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Hollenbeck, announce the marriage of their daughter, Grace, to Lieut. Harry Orin Willard, 10th U. S. Cav., at St. Paul's Church, Benton, Mont., on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1898.

The subscription to the fund for buying a sword for presentation to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., in recognition of his services in the late hostilities against the naval power of the Spanish monarchy, has exceeded the limit proposed by \$500. The sum originally suggested was \$3,000, the same amount voted by Congress to provide a sword for Admiral Dewey. Such a sum of money should enable the artisans of Philadelphia to produce a sword worthy of the Admiral and of Philadelphia.

Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Worth are at present in Saratoga, N. Y.

Med. Insp. M. C. Drennan, U. S. N., has gone to Chicago, Ill., on recruiting duty.

Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Parke have returned to their home on Lafayette Square, Washington, for the winter.

Capt. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., assumes duty at Portsmouth, N. H., as Captain of the Navy Yard there.

Col. and Mrs. Andrews, with their niece, Miss Battles, are again in their Washington home on Columbia Heights.

Capt. J. J. Crittenden, 22d U. S. Inf., lately at Buffalo, and seriously ill, has recovered and joined his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb.

Lieut. C. F. Barker, 2d U. S. Art., late A. D. C. to Gen. John I. Rodgers, arrived at Governors Island, his former station, on Oct. 19.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil, A. A. G. (Captain, 13th U. S. Inf.), is on a brief visit to his family at Governors Island, from Huntsville, Ala.

Mrs. John Patton Story, wife of Maj. Story, U. S. A., is still at her country seat near Annapolis, where she will remain during the autumn.

The Zealandia which arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 16, had on board the body of Chaplain T. S. K. Freeman, of the cruiser Baltimore.

Secretary of War Alger expects to visit Cuba and Porto Rico early in January next, to make a personal examination of the situation there.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff arrived in London, from Paris, Oct. 17, and called on Lord Wolesley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

Maj. W. W. Borden, Surg., U. S. V., lately in New York City, reported at Washington Barracks, D. C., Oct. 17, for duty at the General Hospital there.

Comdr. W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., has been ordered to relinquish command of the Alexander as soon as she is placed out of commission. She is now at Norfolk, Va.

Col. W. H. Wholley, 1st Washington Inf. (1st Lieutenant, 24th U. S. Inf.), was to sail from San Francisco for Manila this week with two battalions of his regiment.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke was received with especial enthusiasm in San Juan, Porto Rico, during the ceremonies of taking possession, hoisting the U. S. flag, etc., on Oct. 18.

Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, U. S. A., who obtained the position to go to Cuba with the Regulars, has resigned, and will resume his charge as rector of St. Paul's, Newark, N. J.

Gen. Sanchez, an extreme member of the Cuban Republic party, went from Santiago to Santa Cruz this week to attend the Cuban provisional convention which was called for Oct. 20.

Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d U. S. Cav., has been appointed Regimental Commander by Maj. H. W. Wessells, Commanding, in succession to Lieut. F. J. Koester, who has resigned the position.

Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, 4th U. S. Inf., is still with that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and has not been transferred to the 6th U. S. Inf., as erroneously reported in Washington press dispatches.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Lieut. J. A. Moss, Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, Gen. H. W. Lawton, Grand Hotel; Gen. O. H. Ernst, Brevoort House; Maj. A. H. Bowman, The Gerlach.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Wheatley, of Cold Spring-on-Hudson, sister of Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. I. N. Lewis, of Fort Wadsworth, to Mr. Arthur O. Townsend, of Clifton, Staten Island.

On the Minnewaska, which arrived this week from Porto Rico, were Gen. O. H. Ernst and staff, Capt. F. R. McKenna, Capt. W. P. Evans, 19th U. S. Inf. (ill with typhoid fever), and Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav.

The "Peace Jubilee" at Philadelphia on Thursday next, Oct. 27, promises to be a great affair. Of the Regulars who fought in Cuba, the 3d U. S. Cav., Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Art., and 21st U. S. Inf., will participate.

Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tilford, after a pleasant summer at Fishers Island have closed their cottage-Tilford Lodge—and gone to New York to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron with their children from San Francisco en route to West Point.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Hulings, with the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in New York Oct. 17, from Porto Rico, en route to Mt. Gretna, Pa., to be mustered out. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was on hand to welcome the troops on their arrival.

The dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to be given Nov. 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, promises to be an eventful occasion. The Governors of several States, and other distinguished personages have signified their intention to be present.

Lieut. F. P. McNair, 202d New York Vol. Inf., who died at Saratoga, Oct. 18, of malarial fever, was a cadet at West Point a few years ago, but left before graduation on account of ill health. He is a son of Lieut. Comdr. Antoine R. McNair, U. S. N., retired.

Pvt. Gresham A. Young, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, who died at Willets Point from typhoid fever contracted in Porto Rico, was buried at Louisville, Ky., this week. It is stated that while the deceased was in Porto Rico his father died and left him an estate worth nearly a million dollars.

Miss Sue Bacon, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. W. K. Wright, has so far recovered from typhoid fever, as to be out of danger. Maj. Wright has returned to Camp Meade after a two weeks' leave, spent in Frankfort, Ky. Mrs. Wright and daughters will join him in August, Ga., as soon as the 2d Army Corps reaches there.

Chief Engr. William B. Dunning, U. S. N., has been in Washington the most of the week in consultation with the Engineer-in-Chief relative to an early assignment to duty. It is not likely, however, that Mr. Dunning will receive an immediate assignment, as he has but recently completed a course of treatment at the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

The 30th anniversary of Capt. David Wilson's joining the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., will be appropriately celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1898, at 671 East 138th street, New York City. In his long service Capt. Wilson has proved himself to be a very competent officer, and among his large circle of friends are quite a number of Regular officers.

Miss Cora Louise, only daughter of Mrs. Cornelia Buchanan, and Lieut. Louis Frederick Buck, 22d New York Vol. Inf., were married, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, 122 West 124th street, New York City. Miss Helen A. Buck, youngest sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. Capt. Edwin W. Dayton, 22d New York Vol. Inf., was best man, and Lieuts. Albert H. Dyett and Edwin J. Parks, ushers.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson will be in Philadelphia for the peace celebration, after which he will return at once to Cuba.

Mrs. Wm. A. Shunk and little daughter have taken apartments for the winter at No. 1206 Eighteenth street, Washington.

Capt. Chas. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., remains at Marine headquarters and has had his hands full of the routine business of the barracks.

Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Fort Mott, N. J., has taken charge of the Q. M. and Subsistence Departments at that post.

We regret to note the serious illness of Mrs. Sherman, wife of Hon. John Sherman, ex-Secretary of State, who has many relatives and friends in the service.

Rear Adm. Aaron K. Hughes, U. S. N., retired, will remain in Washington the coming winter, and he will continue to occupy the pleasant home at 1614 Nineteenth street.

Capt. Parker W. West, 8th U. S. Cav., on duty with Gen. Shafter at Santiago, is at present visiting his brother at Rock Island Arsenal. The 8th Horse shortly goes to Cuba.

Mrs. F. D. Baldwin is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Williams-Forde, at 1708 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the season, during the absence of both ladies' husbands with their commands.

Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N., has been relieved from duty at the Ordnance Factory, Washington, D. C., and will resume his position on the retired list. Lieut. Wilson has a fine home in Georgetown.

Many speculations are rife as to the command which will be assigned to Maj. Gen. Merritt when his visit abroad is terminated. It seems, however, to be officially determined that he will return to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island.

Lieut. A. H. Cobb, U. S. N., retired, has rendered excellent service on the War Board at the Department, Washington, but his return to the retired list is not unwelcome on account of the arduous duties imposed by the war. Lieut. Cobb has established himself at Asheville, N. C., and occupies a pleasant residence on Montford avenue, No. 25.

A veteran Army officer, who served before Santiago this summer, writes to us that the Regular Army friends of Col. G. Creighton Webb are much gratified at the recommendations for brevets made by his superior officers in recognition of his valuable services while on the staff of Maj. Gen. Lawton during the late campaign in Cuba and hopes he will speedily be accorded promotion.

At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19, in the room in which her mother was born, Miss Mary Breckinridge, eldest daughter of Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., was married to Ensign John Fore Hines, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ragelisse, of Washington. The bride's brother, Lieut. Ethelbert Breckinridge, was best man, and her sister, Hazel Breckinridge, was maid of honor.

Col. J. L. Torrey, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav., has left his command at Jacksonville, where it is awaiting muster out prior to return to Wyoming. Col. Torrey regrets that his splendid regiment did not have an opportunity to reach the front. "No regiment in this country ever had such mounts," the Colonel is quoted as saying. "It was attachment to their horses that deprived the men of the chance to see service in the Philippines."

Lieut. Col. A. S. Rowan, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf. (Captain, 19th U. S. Inf.), arrived in New York from Havana this week and goes on to Washington to report the results of a special trip through Cuba, ordered by Gen. Miles, who desired to learn something about the conditions of the roads and how they were suited for the movement of troops. Col. Rowan was accompanied by Lieut. Charles Parker, 2d U. S. Art., and a number of Cuban guides.

Col. Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon on the staff of Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe, N. G. N. Y., and late Chief Surgeon 2d Division, 4th U. S. Army Corps, is a candidate for the Assembly in the 5th Assembly District of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Col. Henry should receive the support of all citizens, irrespective of party. He is a thoroughly conscientious officer and gentleman, and can be relied upon to work for the interest of good government.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, who arrived in New York from Cuba, Oct. 18, was accompanied by his Aides, Lieut. King and Capt. Ramon G. Mendoza, A. A. G. Gen. Lawton is on a sixty days' leave. His health was rather poor just before his departure from Santiago, but he said the trip up had improved him fifty per cent. The general conditions at Santiago, he said, were very favorable, and the situation in the whole of southeastern Cuba was good.

Gen. O. O. Howard has received a letter from Dr. Allen Greenwood, of Waltham, Mass., in which he speaks very highly of Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., now stationed in Porto Rico, and his careful attention to the sanitary welfare of his men. Dr. Greenwood also says: "I was in the thick of the yellow fever scare at the barracks and will tell you candidly that it amounted to very little and you need not give yourself one moment's worry about it."

Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st U. S. Cav., is a recent visitor to Burlington, Vt., where he was greeted by many friends. The "Free Press" says: "Capt. Tutherly is on sick furlough for the first time in many years. During the campaign in Cuba he commanded a squadron, drawing the pay and hording the temporary rank of Major. He was too modest to say much about his own part in the war, but Gen. Howard states that the Captain's squadron was in the very thickest of the fighting at San Juan Hill on July 1, all day long, and that Capt. Tutherly was one of the first to reach the top of the hill."

The Omaha "World-Herald," referring to President McKinley's recent visit to the Exposition, says: "Maj. H. C. Ward, U. S. A., who had been directed in charge of the Presidential party during its stay in Omaha, personally superintended the details surrounding the departure. It was a subject of congratulation among Exposition officials that Maj. Ward had been called upon to look after the important duty of supervising the movements of the Presidential party. To his experience, executive ability and coolness was largely due the smoothness with which all movements were executed."

There was a very large gathering on Oct. 19 at St. Paul's Church, Washington, D. C., to witness the marriage of Miss Edith Mohun to Lieut. Walter Oliphant Hulme, U. S. N. Archbishop Keane performed the marriage ceremony. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Clara Hanson Mohun, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey. The groom entered the Navy service in 1880 and is at present on duty at Pensacola, Fla. Among the guests were Mrs. R. Dorsey Mohun, of New York; Prof. and Mrs. Echols, of the University of Virginia; Mrs. and Miss Reisinger, wife and daughter of Comdr. Reisinger, U. S. N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Hasseler; Chief Engr. Roach, U. S. N.

Lieut. Bull, formerly of the gunboat Newport, was a visitor at Newport, R. I., Oct. 18. Lieut. Bull is now attached to the League Island Navy Yard.

Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, wife of Capt. Coghlan, U. S. N., in command of the cruiser Raleigh, of Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet, was visiting in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14. Mrs. Coghlan will also visit friends at Mare Island before going to join her husband at Manila.

Chief Engr. George J. Burnap, U. S. N., will remain on duty at the Cramps until next spring, when he will retire under the operation of law. Mr. Burnap will reach the retiring age of sixty-two on the 25th of next March.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia E. Taylor, daughter of the late Maj. David Taylor, U. S. A., to 2d Lieut. H. La T. Cavanaugh, 9th U. S. Cav. The wedding will take place in Washington, D. C., during the holidays. Lieut. Cavanaugh is stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Capt. Richard Wallach, U. S. M. C., assumed command of the Marine Corps at the Naval Academy Oct. 19, succeeding Maj. Wm. S. Muse, who returned to Norfolk. 2d Lieut. Henry W. Carpenter also reported for duty. Naval Constructor Joseph H. Linnard, U. S. N., who takes charge of the class of naval cadets in the construction corps, has also reported.

Lieut. A. H. Buhner, R. C. S., was married on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, in St. Petersburg, Fla., to Miss Alice B. Ainslie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Ainslie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. M. Auld. The bride and groom left for New York immediately after the ceremony to visit Lieut. Buhner's father, 1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner, R. C. S., U. S. R. C. Calumet.

Lieut. Casper Hauzer Conrad, 5th Cav., after an illness of nine weeks in Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., has so far recovered as to join his mother and sister at Asbury Park, N. J., where they are the guests of Mrs. Van Aken, the sister of the late Maj. Casper Hauzer Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf., Maj. Conrad's only brother. Mr. Tappen Conrad never recovered from the shock of his brother's death, dying within six weeks of heart trouble.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Chief Engr. W. B. Dunning, Lieut. H. A. Wiley, Lieut. Geo. L. Morton, Lieut. J. A. Shearman, Comdr. Joshua Bishop, Ensign A. A. McKethan, Chief Engr. P. A. Reaick, Capt. F. A. Cook, Lieut. E. B. Underwood and W. L. Rodgers, Ensign James Byrne, Lieut. Comdr. S. C. Paine, Asst. Paymr. C. R. Wood, Ensign C. Davis, Asst. Constructor D. C. Nutting, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Paymr. S. R. Calhoun, Asst. Surg. Geo. D. Costigan.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock and Miss Edith M. Van Buren are two New York women who returned to Seattle Oct. 11 from Klondike with some very rich gold and titles to several claims. They invested considerable money in the great mining camp and are well pleased. Mrs. Hitchcock is the widow of Comdr. Hitchcock, U. S. N., who died in China, commanding the Albatross. Miss Edith M. Van Buren, of Englewood, N. J., is grandniece of President Van Buren and a cousin of William Walter Phelps, late Minister to Austria. Her father was once Minister to Japan. She is a prominent horsewoman of the East. They did not go to dig gold, but braved all the dangers of the Yukon for the same reason that in previous years they went to Saratoga, New London or Paris, as society women, to study social conditions and to have a good time. While coming over White Pass Mrs. Hitchcock fell, but was only slightly injured. She will soon begin writing a book entitled "The Experiences of Two Society Women in the Klondike."

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, OCT. 12, 1898.
Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., is assigned to duty temporarily as Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Missouri.

PRAISE FOR THE 2D NEBRASKA.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, OCT. 14, 1898.
The 2d Regt., Nebraska Vol. Inf., having returned from furlough for muster out, were called upon to guard the President of the United States on the occasion of his visit to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The good discipline of the regiment with the exact performance of every duty required was observed by all officers present, and the Department Commander desires to thank the Regimental Commander and his men for their valuable services on that day.
By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.
HENRY C. HODGES, Jr., Capt. 22d Inf., A. A. G.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, OCT. 13, 1898.

2d Lieut. Tenny Ross, 3d Inf., is appointed and announced as Adlie-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.
By command of Brig. Gen. Bacon.
S. D. STURGIS, A. A. G., U. S. V.

DISTRICT OF HAWAII DISCONTINUED.

Upon the arrival of the U. S. transport Arizona at Honolulu, H. I., the District of Hawaii will be discontinued, the Commanding Officer thereof turning over all records, etc., pertaining to that district to Col. Thomas H. Barber, 1st New York Vols., commanding Camp McKinley, Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., will then embark on the Arizona for Manila, P. I., with all officers and enlisted men designated in S. O. 111 and 118, c. s., D. Cal., and temporarily delayed at Honolulu; and including all others of the Expeditionary forces fit for duty and left at that station by transports other than the transport Tacoma. Upon arrival at Manila, Brig. Gen. King will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific. (S. O. 150, D. Cal., Oct. 6.)

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, SEPT. 21, 1898.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood is appointed Acting Civil Governor of the province of Santiago. The Acting Civil Governor will submit recommendations for appointment of all officials who will be under his control. No person will be considered as appointed to office nor shall be entitled to pay until he has been formally announced in orders and has subscribed to an oath of office and has accepted in the prescribed form the supremacy of the United States. All moneys collected or coming into the possession of the Acting Civil Governor or of any of his subordinates received from the collection of revenues, taxes, fines, licenses, or from any source for public purposes shall be duly reported and turned into the general military contribution fund in possession of the department commander. No indebtedness will be incurred chargeable to said military contribution fund or to any funds collected from any source for public purposes without authority for contracting such indebtedness first having been obtained from the department commander, and no payments will be made from said funds except on like authorization. 2d Lieut. Col. A. A. Wiley, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., is appointed assistant to the Acting Civil Governor of the Province of Santiago. Lieut. Col. Wiley is relieved from the duties already imposed upon him and he

will assume the duties to which he has been appointed, reporting to Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., Acting Civil Governor.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, SEPT. 22, 1898.

Orders that the public schools of the city of Santiago shall open Oct. 3.

G. O. 100, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 13, 1898.

Publishes the assignments of General Officers by the President, an advance list of which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Oct. 13, 1898, page 167. Since the list was first prepared the following changes were made: In the 1st Corps, 1st Division, Brig. Gen. C. E. Compton commands the 2d Brigade, headquarters Mason, Ga. Maj. Gen. W. Ludlow commands the 2d Division, headquarters Columbus, Ga. Brig. Gen. J. A. Wiley commands the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, headquarters Columbus, Ga., and Brig. Gen. J. N. Andrews, with headquarters at Albany, Ga., commands the 3d Brigade. Under the 2d Corps, Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin commands the 1st Brigade, headquarters Augusta, Ga.

In the assignment of staff officers the Judge Advocate of the 1st Corps is Lieut. Col. Lucien F. Burpee, and Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. John A. Kress; the Chief Surgeon of the 1st Division of the 1st Corps is Maj. James H. Hysell, and the Chief Surgeon of the 2d Division is Maj. Jefferson D. Griffith. In the 2d Corps, Maj. John L. Chamberlain is Chief Ordnance Officer.

In the 4th Corps, Lieut. Col. John A. Hull is Judge Advocate.

G. O. 107, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 13, 1898.

The following order of the Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Leaves of absence granted officers of the Army serving at stations beyond the limits of the United States, for the purpose of returning to this country, will be regarded as taking effect on the dates they reach the United States, respectively, and as terminating on the respective dates of their departure therefrom in returning to their commands. The dates of arrival in and departure from the United States will, in every case, be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 108, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 15, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department are prohibited from paying commutation of rations at 25 cents per day on those furloughs (granted previous to orders for muster out) the periods of which cover days embraced in the thirty or sixty day periods of furloughs authorized by G. O. 130, Aug. 29, 1898, and par. 3, G. O. 148, Sept. 10, 1898, H. Q. A.

The commutation of rations due on all such previously granted furloughs will be paid by Paymasters upon final discharge or muster out upon presentation of the furloughs by those to whom granted, care being taken not to allow double payments for the days (between the dates of such furloughs and the dates of discharge or muster out) which are covered by both furloughs; but Paymasters will make no payments of commutation of rations on account of such previously granted furloughs unless the furloughs themselves are produced. When payment is made, note thereof will be indelibly stamped by the Paymaster on the furlough paper and the same filed with the muster roll or final statement. Amounts so paid will be refunded by the Subsistence Department on settlement of Paymasters' accounts.

Furloughs of the above character not presented to Paymasters for payment as above provided for, but which may be presented to them or to Subsistence officers after muster out of companies to which the men belonged, will be forwarded to the Commissary General of Subsistence for settlement and payment.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 109, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 17, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 124, Aug. 20, 1898, and G. O. 150, Sept. 21, 1898, H. Q. A., are so far amended as to require that officers and enlisted men held in service for physical examination after the organizations to which they belonged have been mustered out of service shall be discharged after such examination has been completed as of the date of their muster out on detachment, muster-out rolls, unless otherwise ordered.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all officers detailed for duty in connection with the muster out of troops in States will be paid commutation of quarters at established rates from the dates on which they assumed such duties in the States to which they have been ordered, and for the time actually absent from their stations performing such duties.

By direction of the Secretary of War, civilian clerks employed by mustering officers, under the orders of the War Department, will be directed by them to make such journeys in the performance of their duties as may be necessary, and while on such journeys will be entitled to transportation and allowances provided for by pars. 729 and 750, Army Regulations.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. EAST, OCT. 17, 1898.

The following telegram is published for information and guidance:

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1898.

Telegram: Having reference to instructions to send convalescents to Plattsburg Barracks, Secretary of War directs that as fast as these men are fit for duty they be sent to join their several regiments. This is a matter that should have your careful consideration. This also applies to other convalescents in hospitals in your department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 41, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 13, 1898.

The Secretary of War enjoins on the heads of staff departments the necessity of keeping the travel of officers within the limits of the actual needs of the service. Recommendations must be made on these lines only.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned: The provisions of G. O. 114, Aug. 9, 1898, from this office, are intended to apply only to those soldiers who, by reason of severe wounds or serious illness, have been admitted into a general or division field hospital, and whose cases require a change of surroundings in the judgment of the surgeon in charge. Final action on furloughs to soldiers under treatment in division hospitals will be taken by division commanders.—[Decision Sec. War, Oct. 13, 1898.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 42, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 13, 1898.

The following decision has been made, and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Commutation of Rations for Nurses.—Inasmuch as female nurses in general hospitals are, by Section 1277, Revised Statutes, entitled to commutation of rations, it is ordered that commutation of rations will hereafter be allowed to all nurses, whether male or female or whether employed in general or other hospitals, when they are granted leaves of absence by the Surgeon General of the Army, the rate to be the same as that of enlisted men on furlough; that is, 25 cents per day. (Decision Sec. War, Oct. 17, '98—125323 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Dept. of the Colorado and Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (S. O. 100, D. Colo., Oct. 8.)

The retirement from active service, Oct. 15, of Maj. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V., as Brigadier General, U. S. A., only, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1892, he having served more than 40 years, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., is assigned to the 7th Army Corps, and will at once proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty there. In the absence of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., Gen. Greene will assume temporary command of the corps. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Par. 90, S. O. 230, W. D., Sept. 29, 1898, is amended to read that Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and assume command of the 2d Inf. Brigade at that place. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, U. S. V., will return to Chickamauga National Park, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. G. Mendoza, A. A. G. U. S. V., will report to Col. P. H. Ray, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., for temporary duty. (D. Santiago, Oct. 4.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. William E. Hamlin, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Shipley, Anniston, Ala., and report to the C. O., 2d U. S. Inf., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, A. A. G. U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant 5th U. S. Art.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect Nov. 30, 1898. The leave granted him is extended to that date. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Capt. William G. Bates, A. A. G. U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect Oct. 15, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Capt. Henry S. New, A. A. G. U. S. V., is honorably discharged. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William R. Sample, A. A. G. U. S. V., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. William M. Wright, A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed not later than Oct. 25, 1898, to Macon, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Maj. John A. Logan, A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Macon, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James H. McLeary, I. G., is appointed acting mayor of the city of Santiago, Cuba. (D. Santiago, Sept. 23.)

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, I. G. U. S. A., is changed to an ordinary leave. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. S. Scott, Q. M. Dept., will report to Brig. Gen. L. Wood, commanding city of Santiago, for duty on his staff. (D. Santiago, Oct. 1.)

Capt. John T. French, Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Walker, Minn., to make necessary arrangements for supplying the troops in that vicinity with Quartermaster supplies. (S. O. 140, D. Oct. 12.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1898, is granted Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. Q. M. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Capt. Edwin R. Butler, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is honorably discharged as 2d Lieutenant, 2d Ark. Vol. Inf., by reason of his acceptance on July 25, 1898, of appointment as Captain and A. Q. M. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Par. 60, S. O. 232, Oct. 1, 1898, W. D., relating to Lieut. Col. John B. Belinger, Q. M. Dept., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Mobile, Ala., on business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept., and return to Tampa, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Sick leave for one month from Oct. 1, 1898, is granted Capt. Thomas B. Haugawout, A. Q. M. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. John C. Breckinridge, A. Q. M. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to New York City for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and A. Q. M. of the Quartermaster's stores along the Foster Branch of the Great Northern Railroad, to make arrangements for the proper supply of subsistence. (S. O. 140, D. Oct. 12.)

Maj. William H. Baldwin, C. S. U. S. A. (promoted from Captain and C. S., subject to examination), Col. and C. S. U. S. V., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Comy. Sergt. George Stone will proceed to Nuevitas, Cuba, for duty. (Sheridan Point, Oct. 14.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Maj. Barrington K. West, Sub. Dept. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

So much of par. 44, S. O. 237, W. D., Oct. 7, 1898, as directs Comy. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant Co. C, 11th Inf.), is amended to read, "will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N. Y." (W. D., Oct. 14.)

So much of par. 44, S. O. 237, W. D., Oct. 7, 1898, as directs Comy. Sergt. George Gelling (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant Battery A, 5th Art.), is amended to read, "will report at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty." (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Comy. Sergt. Frank Stephenson will be sent to Fort Meade, S. D. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

So much of par. 44, S. O. 237, W. D., Oct. 7, 1898, as relates to Comy. Sergt. James F. Wood (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant Major, 3d Cav.), is amended to read, "James F. Woods, Sergt. Maj. 3d Art." (W. D., Oct. 14.)

So much of par. 44, S. O. 237, W. D., Oct. 7, 1898, as relates to Comy. Sergt. Fred P. Bliss (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant Battery D, 5th Art.), is amended to read, "Battery B, 5th Art." (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Maj. Albert D. Niskern, Sub. Dept., will proceed from Havana to Santiago, Cuba, and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept., of his duties at that place. Lieut. Col. Osgood will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Capt. James E. Calhoun, C. S. U. S. V., and 2d Lieut. Reon Barnes, Jr., 7th U. S. Vol. Inf., Aides along are relieved from duty with the 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Capt. Isaac d'Isay, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Comy. Sergt. E. H. Steiner will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, via New York City (Fort Mott, Oct. 6.)

Comy. Sergt. John Draddy, now at Fort Porter, New York, is assigned to duty at that post. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Capt. Carroll Mercer, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp George G. Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Capt. Robert Dudley Winthrop, C. S. U. S. V., is honorably discharged. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Capt. Frank H. Lord, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The sick leave granted Maj. William Williams, C. S. U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Louis S. Tesson, Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond, U. S. A., will proceed to Richmond, Va. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will

proceed to Anniston, Ala., for duty with 2d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Benjamin H. Kittrell, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. John E. Bacon, U. S. A., is extended 10 days on account of sickness. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect Oct. 16, is granted Maj. Francis Metcalfe, Brigade Surg. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

The leave granted Maj. Marshall W. Wood, Surg. U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Maj. Thomas O. Summers, Surg., will proceed to Memphis, (D. Santiago, Sept. 22.)

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States, is granted the following named officers: A. A. Surgs. J. R. Tackett, C. Van Hood. (D. Santiago, Sept. 27.)

A. A. Surg. Manuel Martinez Osuna is assigned to duty in the city of Santiago. (D. Santiago, Sept. 28.)

Maj. John J. Archibald, Brigade Surg., is assigned to the 5th U. S. Inf., as Surgeon and Major. (D. Santiago, Sept. 29.)

A. A. Surg. T. C. Avery is relieved from duty with the 5th U. S. Inf., and will proceed to the United States. (D. Santiago, Sept. 29.)

A. A. Surg. Fred J. Combe is assigned to the Chief Surgeon's office. (D. Santiago, Oct. 1.)

A. A. Surg. A. M. F. de Ybarra is assigned to the military hospital. (D. Santiago, Oct. 1.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Jason D. Byers will proceed to Bedloe Island, N. Y., for duty. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Walter C. Lovejoy is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 148, D. Cal., Oct. 4.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Henry Bak, U. S. A., is extended to include Oct. 28. (S. O. 129, D. G., Oct. 14.)

Upon arrival of A. A. Surg. Volney McK. Schwalter, U. S. A., at camp at Hiltonhead, S. C., A. A. Surg. William F. Harbin, U. S. A., will be relieved and will proceed to Tybee Island, Ga. (S. O. 129, D. G., Oct. 14.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. B. B. Lanier, U. S. A., is extended seven days. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. James W. Madara, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to New Haven, Conn., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. S. M. Long, U. S. A., will proceed to New Haven, Conn., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. George H. Tuttle, U. S. A., is extended seven days. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Charles B. Ewing, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., on the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. John W. Wright, U. S. A., will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Paul Shillock, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for temporary duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. B. C. Leonard will proceed from Fort Grant to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty during the temporary absence of Maj. W. W. Gray, Surg. (S. O. 100, D. Colo., Oct. 8.)

Maj. W. W. Gray, Surg., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to investigate and report, with full power to act, regarding a typhoid fever epidemic among the U. S. Volunteers at that post. (S. O. 100, D. Colo., Oct. 8.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on arrival of 15th Inf. at Huntsville, Ala., is granted A. A. Surg. Arch. Dixon, Jr. (S. O. 100, D. Colo., Oct. 8.)

Acting Hosp. Stwds. W. P. Holland, R. M. Lamb and C. M. Stambaugh will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report for duty. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 15.)

The following transfers are made: Hosp. Stwd. John B. Copping, to Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Hosp. Stwd. John B. Anderson, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (upon arrival of Stwd. Copping), to Chickamauga Park, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. W. C. Douglas, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. T. H. Landor, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Vernon J. Hopper, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Maj. Aaron H. Appel, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Louis A. Moloney, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

The ordinary leave granted Maj. William B. Banister, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., is changed to leave on account of sickness. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Raphael A. Edmonston and W. H. Prescott, U. S. A., are relieved from duty at Camp Wilcox, Montauk Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Henry B. Stotter, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. J. V. Hamilton, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Louis L. Seaman, Surg. 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., will proceed to New York City and await arrival of his regiment. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Stoen, N. Y. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Anniston, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Robert W. Guiler, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Me., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Robert Burns, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will report at Concord, N. H. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Richard W. Raymond, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

A. A. Surg. O. C. Heise, U. S. A., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

The following named Medical Officers are honorably discharged the service of the U. S.: Lieut. Col. Rush Huldeker, Chief Surg. U. S. V.; Maj. Thomas Earle Evans, Chief Surg. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

The following named Medical Officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31, 1898: Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope (Maj. and Surg. U. S. A.), as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, only; Maj. William H. Arthur (Capt. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A.), as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, only. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. S. L. Orr. (Fort Preble, Oct. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Robert N. Pitts, U. S. A., will report to Lieut. Col. John E. McDonald, 1st Ala. Vol. Inf., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Maj. Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surg. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will report to Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. Charles E. Blagg, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Boston, Mass., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Maj. James M. Jenne, Chief Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Boston, Mass., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur B. Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky. (H. O., Oct. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur Jordan, U. S. A., will report to the Surgeon General of the Army. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Percy M. Ashburn, U. S. A., is extended seven days. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The sick leave granted Maj. William C. Gorgas, Surg. U. S. A., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Frank Bruso, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will report to the Chief Mustering Officer at Fort Preble, Me. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Leave for 15 days is granted A. A. Surg. A. A. Bailey,

U. S. A., to take effect when his services can be spared. (S. O. 131, D. G., Oct. 18.)

1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surg. U. S. V., and Maj. Edward O. Shakespear, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., are assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., for a period of two months for the purpose of completing their report. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Ernest W. Fowler, Robert C. Rind and Victor E. Watkins, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

A. A. Surg. Milton D. Norris, U. S. A., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

A. A. Surg. Dwight B. Taylor, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Maj. Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surg. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

A. A. Surg. Henry J. Hinkel, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

Capt. H. L. Hallock, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Fort Logan, Colo. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Maj. John M. Banister, Surg., relieved. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

A. A. Surg. James T. Arwine, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., to relieve A. A. Surg. F. A. E. Disney, U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William R. Graham, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will take station at Chicago, Ill. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Maj. George H. Fay, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and pay the companies of the 1st Wisconsin to be mustered out Oct. 19. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Samuel D. C. Hays, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and pay Ohio Volunteers. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)

Maj. George B. Guild, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and pay 1st Ohio. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Mount, Indianapolis, Ind., and pay Indiana Volunteers. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Henry B. May, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Mount, Indianapolis, Ind., and pay Volunteers. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)

Maj. George E. Pickett, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Detroit and other places in Michigan to pay Volunteers. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Springfield, Ill., to pay the 5th Illinois. (S. O. 107, D. L., Oct. 14.)

Maj. Henry H. Twombly, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and pay the 8th U. S. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 130, D. G., Oct. 15.)

Maj. Joseph S. Wilkins, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Grinn, Ga., and pay on muster-out rolls Light Batteries A and B, Ga. Vols. (S. O. 130, D. G., Oct. 15.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and Raleigh, N. C., and pay the troops. (S. O. 130, D. G., Oct. 15.)

The sick leave granted Maj. William H. Thrift, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., is extended one month on account of sickness. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed to Chicago, Ill. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

The troops at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be paid by Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr. U. S. A. (G. O. 71, Art. School.)

Maj. Clifford S. Walton, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty in his office. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Maj. John W. Fogler, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Majs. Clifford S. Walton and John W. Fogler, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr. U. S. A., for duty pertaining to payments to Pennsylvania Volunteers at Philadelphia and other points. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

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journey to Huntsville will be resumed. (S. O. 242, Oct. 18.)
1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, Adj. 3d Cav., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 14.)
Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d Cav., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 17.)
Sergt. F. Hodges, Troop G, 3d Cav., is detailed on special duty in Q. M. Dept. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 18.)

4TH CAVALRY-COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.
1st Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., for appointment as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

5TH CAVALRY-COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.
2d Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th U. S. Cav., will proceed to join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 17.)
Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and Fort Douglas, Utah, where he will inspect the troops. (S. O. 98, D. Colo., Oct. 6.)

The following transfers are made in the 5th Cav., to take effect Oct. 15: 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, from Troop G to L; 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., from Troop L to G. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

6TH CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.
Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. V., Chief Mustering Officer at Philadelphia for duty as assistant. (W. D., Oct. 14.)
1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, 6th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. David J. Craigie, 25th U. S. Inf., Recruiting Officer, 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty on the general recruiting service. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

7TH CAVALRY-COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.
2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav., will report by letter to Capt. Robert P. Wainwright, 1st U. S. Cav., Chief Mustering Officer for Illinois, at Springfield, Ill., for duty as his assistant. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., will report to Maj. William J. Nicholson, Chief Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

8TH CAVALRY-COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.
2d Lieut. Edward L. King, A. D. C., is appointed Commissary of Musters and Recruiting Officer at these headquarters. (D. Santiago, Sept. 21.)
Capt. Parker W. West, 8th Cav., will proceed to New York City for duty in connection with the muster-out of New York Volunteers. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

9TH CAVALRY-COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.
Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 27, 1898, is granted Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th U. S. Cav., having been selected to be secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, D. C., the Secretary of War relieves him from recruiting duty in New York City, and relieves Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M. U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant 9th U. S. Cav.), of the duties. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

10TH CAVALRY-COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.
Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 140, D. D., Oct. 12.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th U. S. Cav., is changed to leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability. (W. D., Oct. 14.)
1st Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, 10th U. S. Cav., now on leave, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and establish a recruiting station. (W. D., Oct. 14.)
1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rothenbach, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to settle his accounts as Commissary. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

2D ARTILLERY-COLONEL ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.
Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., to inspect that post. (S. O. 148, D. Cal., Oct. 4.)
Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art. (Long Island Head, Mass., Oct. 14.)
Sergt. O. W. Seffers, E. 2d Art., will proceed to Augusta, Me., for duty with Mustering Officer. (Fort Preble, Oct. 13.)
Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., for public funds. (Fort Caswell, Oct. 14.)
Corpl. H. D. Keene, Light Battery A, 2d Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corpls. W. C. Herlihy, C. P. Crofton and W. M. Strilich, 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.
1st Lieut. Hermann C. Schumm, 2d Art., will report to Capt. Whittier, as assistant Mustering Officer. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 17.)

3D ARTILLERY-COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.
Corps. J. Halloran, T. Cyr, F. Sheeran, F. P. Litsenberger and A. L. Harkins, 3d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

4TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
Par. 30, S. O. 234, W. D., Oct. 4, 1898, detailing 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th U. S. Art., for duty on the general recruiting service at Springfield, Ill., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 19.)
Capt. J. J. Rackley, L. 4th Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant. (Battery Point, Del., Oct. 12.)
Corpl. C. L. Rose, A. 4th Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Washington, Oct. 15.)

5TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.
1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Adj. 5th Art., is relieved as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth, vice 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., relieved. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 14.)
2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, 1898.)
Capt. A. W. Vardig, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 12.)
2d Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art., is appointed Adjutant, Commissary, Exchange, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 12.)
Capt. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art., is designated as Mustering Officer to muster out of service without furloughs Light Battery A, Colo. Vols., at Fort Hancock, N. J. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 17.)
Light Battery F, 5th Art., will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Philadelphia, Pa., and participate in the Peace Jubilee, to take place in that city Oct. 27. (S. O. 242, D. E., Oct. 18.)
2d Lieut. C. H. McNeill, 5th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 15.)

6TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.
Corp. W. J. Ferness, M. 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.
Battery L, 6th Art., will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Montauk Point, L. I., there to take charge of public property, relieving the 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. of that duty. When the public property at Montauk Point is disposed of, Capt. Ludlow will report by letter for orders. (S. O. 243, D. E., Oct. 19.)

7TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.
Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 7th Art., is appointed Signal Officer and 1st Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., Recruiting Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 14.)
1st Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary, Treasurer, Librarian and Adjutant. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 12.)
Sergt. Edward Barry, G. 7th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Preble. (Fort Warren, Oct. 15.)
Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 16.)
So much of par. 3, S. O. 236, W. D., Oct. 6, 1898, as relates to 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Art., is amended to read, "1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th U. S. Art." (W. D., Oct. 15.)

18TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EVAN MILES.
The sick leave granted Capt. George Bell, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
Sick leave for 14 days is granted Capt. Louis P. Brant, 1st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

2D INFANTRY-COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.
The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

3D INFANTRY-COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.
1st Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., will proceed to Walker, Minn., for duty with his regiment in the field. (S. O. 140, D. D., Oct. 12.)
1st Lieut. A. M. Edwards and 2d Lieut. F. S. Burr, 3d Inf., will proceed to Benn, Minn., and report to 1st Lieut. James T. Moore, 3d Inf., for duty with his command. (S. O. 140, D. D., Oct. 12.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 14.)
Maj. Edmund Rice, 3d Inf., promoted from Captain 5th Inf., subject to examination (Colonel 6th Mass. Vols.), will report as soon as practicable before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 17.)
1st Lieut. James H. McKea, Adj. 3d U. S. Inf., is granted sick leave for two months from Sept. 5, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

4TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.
The 4th Regt. of Infantry will proceed from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 19 and participate in the parade to take place on that day. (S. O. 107, D. L., Oct. 14.)
Sergt. L. Sellenan, C. 4th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan. (Fort McHenry, 1898.)

5TH INFANTRY-COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.
2d Lieut. G. N. Bomford is assigned to the command of a company of the 5th Inf. (D. Santiago, Sept. 29.)
2d Lieut. Geo. F. Baitell is assigned the command of a company of the 5th Inf. (D. Santiago, Oct. 4.)
Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. James L. Graham, 5th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

6TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.
Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Nesbitt, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Robert J. Maxey, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th U. S. Inf., is designated as Acting Commissary of Subsistence and A. A. Q. M., while on duty relieving the tidal wave sufferers on the Georgia coast. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

7TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.
The ordinary leave granted Capt. George W. McIver, 7th U. S. Inf., is changed to a sick leave. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
The 7th Inf., having been assigned to duty in the Department of the Lakes, will take stations as follows: Headquarters, band and Co.'s A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and I, to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Co.'s D, K, L and M, to Fort Brady, Mich.; Lieut. Col. Carpenter and Maj. Coolidge are assigned to station at Fort Brady; Maj. Corlies will take station at Fort Wayne. (S. O. 106, D. L., Oct. 13.)
The leave granted Capt. George W. McIver, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

9TH INFANTRY-COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.
Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Thomas S. McAleeb, 9th Inf. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 17.)
2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darragh, 9th U. S. Inf., will report for examination before the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Nov. 15, 1898, for examination of Lieutenants of the line of the Army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

10TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.
The resignation of 2d Lieut. William S. Simpson, 10th U. S. Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 15, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 15.)

11TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
Sick leave for two months from Oct. 6, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
The sick leave granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
1st Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to New York City and report in person to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Q. M. Dept., for special duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

12TH INFANTRY-COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.
Leave for four months is granted Maj. Henry H. Humphreys, 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 14.)
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 55, D. M., Oct. 10.)

13TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.
Capt. Jesse C. Chance, U. S. Inf., will report by telegraph to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V., as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., will, at the expiration of the sick leave granted him, report to the C. O., Fort Columbus, for duty. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 14.)
2d Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith, 13th Inf., is appointed Adjutant, Recruiting, Signal and Engineer Officer. (Fort Niagara, Oct. 17.)
Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 19.)

Capt. Jesse C. Chance, 13th U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 17.)
1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th U. S. Inf., will report to Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., Chief Mustering Officer, for duty as assistant. (W. D., Oct. 17.)
1st Lieut. E. B. Gose, 13th Inf., is detailed Signal and Ordnance Officer. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 17.)

14TH INFANTRY-COLONEL THOS. M. ANDERSON.
2d Lieut. James Brown Kemper, 14th Inf., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., at Camp Merriam, to accompany it, at the proper time, to Manila. (S. O. 147, D. Cal., Oct. 3.)

16TH INFANTRY-COLONEL WILLIAM S. WORTH.
Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. George D. Guyer, 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
Capt. John Newton, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and establish a recruiting station. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
Capt. John Newton, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Detroit, Mich., by way of Fort Sherman, Idaho. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
Leave for four months is granted Capt. Leven C. Allen, 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
Corp. Stephen J. Jackson, 16th Inf., died Oct. 17 of Santiago fever at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City.

17TH INFANTRY-COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.
The sick leave granted Capt. James T. Kerr, 17th U. S. Inf., is extended seven days. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

19TH INFANTRY-COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.
2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Porto Rico and join his regiment. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John G. Workizer, 19th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. George H. Steel, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

21ST INFANTRY-COLONEL JACOB KLINE.
Such portion of the 21st U. S. Inf. as participated in the Cuban campaign, and the band of that regiment, will proceed from Pottsville Barracks, to Philadelphia, and participate in the Peace Jubilee, to take place in that city on the 27th inst. (S. O. 243, D. E., Oct. 18.)

22D INFANTRY-COLONEL HARRY C. BOWERY.
Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate Dept. of Santiago. (D. Santiago, Sept. 23.)
The sick leave granted Capt. John J. Critchfield, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
Maj. William M. Van Horne, 22d Inf., and all available

enlisted men of the 22d Inf., will proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds at 9 o'clock a. m., Oct. 12. (S. O. 85, D. K., Oct. 10.)
Capt. Henry C. Hodges, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will report at the Dept. of Missouri Headquarters, with the least practicable delay. (S. O. 55, D. M., Oct. 10.)
Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d U. S. Inf., is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Pa. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

23D INFANTRY-COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.
1st Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d U. S. Inf., is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service at Providence, R. I. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

24TH INFANTRY-COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.
The sick leave for twenty-two days granted 1st Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf., is extended eight days. (S. O. 99, D. Colo., Oct. 6.)
The leave granted Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

25TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.
Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles L. Hodges, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 13.)
2d Lieut. J. N. Straat, Jr., 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. (S. O. 99, D. Colo., Oct. 6.)
2d Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 15.)
Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 18.)
1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his company. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

MUSTERING DUTY.
Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., is relieved as Chief Mustering Officer for Ohio and Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (W. D., Oct. 17.)
Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Inf., is assigned to duty, to date Oct. 12, 1898, as Chief Mustering Officer for Ohio, with station in Columbus, and will proceed to that point, relieving Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., of such duties. The following officers as his assistants are announced: Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 6th U. S. Inf.; Melvin W. Rowell, 5th U. S. Cav.; James J. Hornbrook, 5th U. S. Cav.; David P. Cordray, 17th U. S. Inf.; Harrison J. Price, 24th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

G. O. 166, W. D., Oct. 13, 1898, which assigns the following named officers to duty at Macon, Ga., is amended so as to direct them to proceed to join the 1st Army Corps at Lexington, Ky.: Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr. Officer U. S. V.; Maj. John M. G. Woodbury, Chief Surg. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

COURTS MARTIAL.
At Fort Columbus, N. Y., on Oct. 20, Detail: Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art.; Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Huntington, 2d Lieut. H. B. Smith, P. M. Shaffer, C. C. Kinney, 13th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 17.)
A. G. U. S. A. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the 13th of Oct., 1898. Detail: Capt. William W. Witherspoon, 12th Inf.; Millard F. Waits, 12th Inf.; Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William L. Kenly, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William H. Williams, 12th Inf.; R. W. Barnett, 12th Inf.; Laurence A. Curtis, 12th Inf.; Ralph E. Meyer, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 12th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 55, D. M., Oct. 10.)
A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 13, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Charles D. Vele, U. S. V.; Capt. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Gen.; Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav.; Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Cusack, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 55, D. M., Oct. 10.)

ARMY BOARDS.
A Military Board, to consist of Lieut. Col. Gracey Childers, 1st Tennessee; Maj. John T. Hume, 51st Iowa; Maj. H. A. Barr, Surg., 1st Tennessee; Maj. James J. Choate, Surg., 7th California; Capt. William S. Albright, 20th Kansas, to meet at Camp Merriam, Presidio Reservation, on Oct. 10, to examine into the efficiency of Chaplain John H. Thompson and 1st Lieut. Samuel Davidson, 1st Washington Vol. Inf. (S. O. 182, D. Cal., Oct. 8.)
A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. David H. Kinsie, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.; Capt. Oscar F. Long, A. Q. M., U. S. A. (Lieut. Col. and Q. M. U. S. A.); Capt. Thomas A. Raymond, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th U. S. Cav. Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A Board of Medical Officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to examine and report upon cases of disability of United States Volunteers now being mustered out by Lieut. Col. F. de L. Carrington, 8th California Vol. Inf., Chief Mustering Officer of the States of Oregon and Washington. Detail for the Board: Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Dep. Surg. Gen., Chief Surgeon; 1st Lieut. James H. Pocock, Asst. Surg., Independent Battalion, Washington Vol. Inf.; Acting Asst. Surg. Robert C. Yennery, U. S. A. (S. O. 160, D. Cal., Oct. 11.)

The following named officers will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., for temporary duty on his staff: Capt. William B. Allison, Jr., A. A. G. U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. John William Black, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Titus, 4th Ohio Vol. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Dunn Loring, Virginia, is discontinued as an important depot at which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The orders of Oct. 6, announcing the assignment of 1st Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 4th Inf., as assistant Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., is revoked, and the detail of 1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 5th Inf., is announced in his stead. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, 19th Inf.; Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis, 8th Inf., and Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Easton, Pa., on Oct. 21 and participate as pall bearers at the funeral services of the late Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d U. S. Inf. (S. O. 242, Oct. 19.)

The Special Orders of Sept. 30, 1898, W. D., which designates Lexington, Ky., as an important depot to which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies, and directs Maj. Hugh J. Gallagher, C. C. U. S. V., to proceed to that place, is revoked, and Augusta, Ga., is designated an important depot instead; Maj. Gallagher is assigned to duty there, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.
Lieut. J. D. Rooney, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., is charged with the investigation of the reported cases of destitution among the inhabitants of the Dept. of Santiago, outside the city of Santiago, and will make recommendation as to the quantity of food, clothing and medical supplies, to be distributed gratuitously to the needy. When such issues are ordered he will have general supervision of the distribution. (D. Santiago, Sept. 23.)
The 3d New Jersey Vol. Inf. will proceed from Pompton Lakes, N. J., and the Governors Island Band from New York City to Easton, Pa., on Oct. 21, and participate as escort at the funeral of the late Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d Inf., who was killed at the battle of San Juan Hill, on the 1st of July last. (S. O. 243, D. E., Oct. 19.)
The 15th Co., U. S. V. 8th Corps, commanded by Capt. Ambrose Higgins, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

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the records of the War Department have been complet-
ed. Special attention was called to the claim of Private
Jesse F. Gates, Battery A, 2d Art. He was wounded on
July 2, being struck in the mouth by a piece of spent
shell, which carried away his upper lip and front teeth,
disfiguring him for life. He has been ordered before a
medical board, the first case in which such action has
been taken.

KRAG-JORGENSEN VS. MAUSER.

Ordnance officers of the Army are much pleased with
the action of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle in the Santiago
and other campaigns. Before this summer, the new rifle
had received no proper test in actual operations since it
was adopted by the United States Government several
years ago. Although much has been said in regard to
the excellent work done by the Mauser rifle used by the
Spanish, it can be stated authoritatively that no change
is contemplated by the Army authorities looking to the
adoption of this arm in preference to the Krag. A care-
ful examination has recently been made by ordnance ex-
perts into the respective merits of the two rifles, and
they are convinced that, although the Mauser is an ex-
cellent weapon, the Krag-Jorgensen is its superior. The
principal improvement suggested by the recent inquiry
into its action in Cuba was a change in the telescopic
sight. Expert opinion does not hold the Springfield,
even with smokeless powder, to be a superior rifle to
either the Krag-Jorgensen or the Mauser. It is admitted
that the projectile from the .45 caliber Springfield is more
apt to kill outright than the smaller bullets used in the
magazine guns, but this is not considered to be an ad-
vantage. A wounded and disabled soldier is more of a
burden to his comrades than a dead man, as the man
disabled by the smaller ball must be carried off the field
by comrades and cared for afterwards with much trouble
to the enemy. A wounded man seriously hurt is also
very apt to demoralize in some degree his fighting line.
Such seemingly small matters have to be taken into seri-
ous consideration in selecting an arm.

Our officers have rejected the Dum Dum or upsetting
bullet, on account of its lack of accuracy. Smokeless
powder cartridges are now issued for the Springfields, no
change in the weapon itself being necessary, but the
new powder is not expected to increase the range or pen-
etration of the projectile.

The estimates of appropriations for the Navy for
1899-1900, as compared with the current year, show a
decrease of \$5,229,020 in the pay of the Navy. The Bu-
reau of Navigation shows a net decrease of \$250,050,
\$165,000 of this is for transportation and \$225,000 for
the coast signal system, from which is to be deducted
\$125,000 for new items. The Naval Academy has \$1-
620,000 added for new constructions, making a generous
total of \$2,120,000. Ordnance asks for over six millions
less than the appropriation of this year, and equipment
five and a half millions less. Yards and Docks want
nearly as much owing to the increase for new construc-
tion, though there is a decrease in the regular appropria-
tion of \$4,085,812.50. The new items include the fol-
lowing appropriations for improvements at the Navy
Yards: Boston, \$267,000; Brooklyn, \$411,362; League
Island, \$515,767; Washington, D. C., \$170,000; Norfolk,
\$1,980,000; Port Royal, \$145,000; Key West, \$112,520;
Mare Island, \$755,750; Puget Sound, \$41,500. The fol-
lowing appropriations of last year are omitted: Four
timber dry docks, toward \$800,000; coaling wharf, Ja-
panski Island, Alaska, \$5,000; housing torpedo vessels at
such station as may be selected, \$150,000; steel floating
dry dock, Algiers, \$200,000; board on dry docks, \$1,000;
floating dry docks, Gulf coast, \$250,000; total, \$1,406-
000. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery wants \$45-
000 for Chelsea Naval Hospital, but it shows a net de-
crease in the amount asked for of \$160,800. The Bureau
of Supplies and Accounts wants \$45,000 more. The Bu-
reau of Construction and Repair shows a net decrease of
\$7,421,400, and Steam Engineering \$5,260,000. The Ma-
rine Corps will take \$578,183 less. The following esti-
mates are made for increase of the Navy: Construc-
tion and machinery, \$5,992,402, a decrease of \$7,656-
071; armor and armament, \$4,000,000, a decrease of \$3-
162,800; equipment, \$200,000, decrease \$215,000. The
estimates for 1898-9 were \$45,538,992.15, and the ap-
propriations \$113,532,306.95. The estimates for 1900
are \$47,098,251, only about a million and a half increase
on the normal estimates for the previous fiscal year,
though new items call for \$7,027,834.80. The emergency
fund of last year, \$25,000,000, disappears altogether, so
that there is a saving on the year's appropriations, as
compared with 1898-9 of \$66,434,055.87, nearly a dollar
a head for each individual citizen.

The Treasury Department has been advised that the
Governor General of the Dutch East Indies has issued a
proclamation that all American yachts having war cor-
respondents on board will be treated as privateers. If
the Governor had got out his proclamation three months
ago he might have had private offensive and defensive
treaties with a lot of our naval officers against news-
paper pirates.

Secretary Alger has upon his desk in the War Depart-
ment the papers relating to the now famous case of
Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., who was found guilty of
conspiring with the Atlantic Contracting Company to
defraud the Government. The Secretary's indorsement
is made, but will be kept very private until the Pres-
ident's action is made known.

Gen. Miles was the central figure on Army Day at
the Omaha Exposition, Oct. 13, and after being cheered
repeatedly, said: "I am deeply gratified that the people
of the West have set aside one day of this Exposition
in honor of the Army and Navy of the United States.
By the Army and Navy I mean every part of the physi-
cal force that has added to the strength, the perpetuity,
and the grandeur of this Republic." He also said there
should be at least one well drilled soldier for every thou-
sand inhabitants. Gen. A. W. Greely spoke also, and
Senor Gonzales de Quesada. Senator Allen finished the
day by a speech in behalf of the veterans of the Civil
War.

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THE NAVY IN DEFENCE OF THE ARMY.

The Massachusetts Reform Club, at their annual dinner at the Parker House in Boston on Friday evening of last week, waked up Admiral Gherardi and were favored with some vigorous remarks from the gallant old sailor, which we hope they took to heart. They had arranged a symposium on the subject of reforms in our military system, and had listened to some excellent remarks by Gen. Hazard Stevens, son of the late Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, and Gen. W. A. Bancroft, both of the Massachusetts Volunteers, before the Admiral was called out in response to a toast in honor of the Navy. The proceedings of the Club had involved a reflection upon the Army which the generous spirit of the sailor prompted him to resent. Resolutions had been passed by the Club appointing a committee for an investigation of Army abuses, which should be "a real investigation," implying that the one now going on in Washington is a sham.

Admiral Gherardi made it clear that he, in common with all professional men capable of comprehending the facts, be they of the Army or Navy, resented the imputation that the Commander-in-Chief was engaged in a deliberate attempt to cover up the facts. He declared with great emphasis and force that his heart bled for the Army when he saw how they were being abused for no fault of their own. When he remembered how persistently they had urged upon Congress ever since the Civil War the necessity for military preparation which was denied them, and how they were now held responsible for what they had so consistently declared must result from a neglect of proper preparation for war.

The Admiral stated with great vigor his opinion that those responsible were such men as he was addressing who were representatives of a class who had utterly neglected the duty they owed to the Army; leaving it without sympathy or support, the prey to adverse conditions such as no service could contend against and maintain itself in the high state of efficiency in all departments required for war.

Fearing that he might, perhaps, have spoken too plainly, Admiral Gherardi said, finally: "Excuse me, gentlemen; I have been in command of men since I was thirteen years old, and I may perhaps seem a little dictatorial when I am in earnest." No apology was required, for the audience addressed was composed of men of intelligence and good feeling, and they thought all the more of the Admiral for his outspoken frankness, as was shown by the applause and cheers with which they greeted him. His speech had an excellent effect and we regret that it could not have been preserved and presented in such a way as to be as effective upon others as it was on the immediate audience. He urged that all citizens should go to work with a will and insist that Congress should pass the necessary laws for a complete reorganization of the service.

"For," said the speaker, "war is coming. Just as sure as the sun rises and sets there will be wars upon wars for this nation. You have taken the Philippines. You are going to dabble in the East. You will need to defend what you have there."

Admiral Gherardi said that the Army should be in command of a General absolutely free from the dictation of anyone save that of the President, who is by law the Commander-in-Chief. He should exercise control of all branches of the service, and be responsible to the President for his conduct of affairs. The suffering in the present war, the Admiral said, was due to the neglect of Congress in not doing what it should have done. He implored the Reform Club to do their utmost to keep the matter before Congress until it will have been properly attended to.

The Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal," who preceded Admiral Gherardi, said that there was not a single thing lacking in our military administration that has not been called to the attention of Congress. Army officers have been before Congress time and time again, and Congress has paid no attention to them. It is not Algerism that is the trouble in the Army, it is civilianism.

The men in the Army have done their very best. But Congress has not heeded the warnings, and has utterly refused to take the advice of those men who fully understand what is lacking in the system.

APPOINTMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

It is now whispered in the War Department that Congress may refuse to ratify the appointments, as 2d Lieutenants in the Regular Army, of those young men who failed either mentally or physically in their examinations. When the Army was increased on account of the war from its peace basis of 27,000 to 60,000 men, it was found necessary to appoint about 200 men from civil life to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. It was generally understood that these appointments would be permanent and as this was a remarkably easy way to get a commission, there were many applicants. Each Senator and Representative wished to obtain one of these rich plums for some youth in whom he was interested. For the 200 vacancies there were 10,000 applications for appointment. The War Department records show that, in round numbers, fifty of the men who were given commissions failed either physically or mentally, or both physically and mentally, when they appeared before the examining board.

In these cases influence was brought to bear and the disqualifications waived. The age limit was not considered and in one case a man of 35 years was given a commission. In another case a man was detected, by the officers conducting the examination, in cheating. There was no question of the man's guilt, yet he received his commission, and is now an officer in the United States Army.

These matters were hushed up by the officials, but recently the records of the examinations have been inspected by some members of Congress, who are taking an attitude that gives concern to the appointees. If the appointments are not ratified it means that about fifty young men who are now wearing shoulder straps will be obliged to return to civilian attire, and if the facts are as reported it is hoped that they will be. Many of them are now on duty in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

Some officials express fear lest the discharge of these incompetents will cause disorder, but we see in these circumstances an opportunity to give well bred and meritorious young men in the enlisted ranks an opportunity that is no more than their just due. In the beginning of the war they could not always be spared from their duties, but now there is not the same pressure upon the service. It is said there are a large number of young men in the Army who enlisted in the hope of obtaining promotion and while this is not the best mode of making officers, it is better than drawing them from civil life without experience in military duty and discipline. This is a time of all others when the standards of the Army should be held high, and any officer of the Army who by active connivance or by neglect and indifference to his duty becomes a party to the introduction of improper men into the service is false to his profession.

The Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was most hospitably entertained at the Algonquin Club, Commonwealth avenue, Boston, by their brethren of the Massachusetts Commandery on the occasion of their annual meeting, presided over by Rear Adml. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., retired. A handsome lunch was provided for them on two days at the club, and a dinner on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, which was presided over by Vice-Commander John G. B. Adams, and addressed by Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Senator Hawley, and others. They were taken for a trip in special cars over the Boston subways, and on trolley coaches through the parks and lovely suburbs of Boston. If the business transacted was not of grave national importance, the occasion was one delightful to all who attended the meeting and had an opportunity to renew old acquaintance and revive the recollections of the Civil War. Col. Arnold A. Rand, Recorder of the Massachusetts Commandery, and Acting Asst. Paymr. Edward T. Barker, late U. S. N., of the Council, were particularly active in promoting the pleasure of companions from abroad.

The "National Prison Association," which held its 27th annual meeting in Indianapolis, Oct. 19, listened to an interesting address on the subject of "The Prisoners of the United States Navy," by Capt. Saml. C. Lemly, J. A. Gen., U. S. N. He explained that there were but few prisoners in the Navy, and these, except in rare instances, are not criminals, but offenders against naval discipline only. The last case in which sentence of death was imposed by a naval court was on Oct. 23, 1849, when two of the crew of the U. S. schooner Ewing were hung for mutiny and desertion. There are two naval prisons proper, one at the Navy Yard, Boston, and the other at Mare Island, and the Connecticut State Prison and the San Quentin Prison, California, are also used. The system of assigning "police duty" to men in confinement, recommended by Capt. Lemly, has been found effective, improving the health and physical condition of the men. Capt. Lemly described at length the nature of Navy discipline, the methods of determining offences and administering punishments, and the organization and management of Navy prisons. He concluded with an interesting account of the treatment of the Spanish prisoners at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where they were abundantly provided for at an average cost of 19.38-100 cents per day per prisoner. To supply the 1,000 prisoners required a daily average of 2,000 pounds of meat and

fish, 50 bushels of vegetables, 1,100 loaves of bread and 400 gallons of coffee.

Gen. Blanco has notified his troops that those who want to remain in Cuba should signify their wishes before November 15. All whose terms of service have expired and all who have served three years are included in the offer, and the General promises to ask the Government at Madrid to set free all others who may wish to stay. His order says: "All others will be transported to Spain free of charge, and upon reaching their country will be paid their past salaries in full. Those who remain will have in addition to their salaries the pro-rata cost of transportation to Spain. The sick will be allowed to remain on the island, according to the terms and agreements to be made with the American Commissioners, until they have fully recovered, and they will then have the same opportunity of returning home or remaining in Cuba under the same conditions as accorded to the remainder of the army." It is said that 15,000 resignations have been offered already.

The average civilian's idea of the Navy and Army discipline is indicated by the appearance of the following in the Montgomery (Ala.) "Chronicle": "Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.—Gen. Bacon sends a message saying that the trouble is not over and that there is more danger of another Indian outbreak. He said: 'I shall pay no more attention to the War Department. If necessary I will issue a call for volunteers and arm them with such guns as I can pick up and let the Government go to the devil. I am tired of doing business with Washington; too much red tape about it. Orders are issued one minute and are revoked the next. I am not an alarmist, but the safe thing is to be prepared. It will reassure settlers and perhaps prevent another outbreak.' Whoever sent such a dispatch it was certainly not Gen. Bacon, or any other officer of the Army; probably the Governor of Minnesota. Whatever opinions Army officers may entertain as to the wisdom of their superiors, they are not in the habit of publishing them in the newspapers, though they may sometimes be in the position of the lawyer who, when he heard that another lawyer had been fined for contempt of court because he expressed an uncomplimentary opinion of the judge, said: 'It is lucky for me that the judge is not a mind reader.' In this particular instance the opinions credited to Gen. Bacon are exactly the opposite to those he has expressed."

The sending of additional troops to the Philippine Islands does not mean that it is the intention of the administration to withdraw any of the regiments already at Manila. On the contrary, they go to reinforce the Army now under the command of Maj. Gen. Otis, as it is thought advisable to have a sufficient force in the Philippines to meet any possible trouble with the insurgents. The only troops which have been sent to Manila since Sept. 15 are the 3d Battalion of the 23d Infantry and a large number of recruits for the organization already there. Orders have been issued, however, to the 51st Iowa, the 20th Kansas, the 1st Tennessee and the 1st Washington Volunteers to proceed from San Francisco as soon as transportation is provided. It may be that other regiments also will be sent, but as yet no orders have been issued to that effect.

We published last week the most striking instance of real "red tape" that we have noticed in this war. What is called red tape usually is the system of accounts, requisitions and regulations which are necessary to the conduct of a large business, but seems very irksome to new officers. In the case alluded to a lighter loaded with rations for a regiment at Manila sank and as the supplies had been receipted for the Commissary could not issue new rations until a board of survey had been ordered, acted and reported. The language of General Greene's testimony as given in the press reports indicates that the regiment had to go hungry until this routine had been completed, but we presume there were other ways of satisfying the empty soldiers. Still it is "red tape" to leave the necessary maintenance of troops in the field to a tedious system which is so absolutely inelastic that the officer is not relieved from responsibility by any emergency however evident or grave. Strictly construed, we believe the officer in a case like this has power, for it is a fundamental rule that the language of an act is not to be interpreted so as to stultify the purpose of the act, and the purpose of the regulations is to provision troops. Still it is not the law that an officer has in his mind's eye, but those terrible auditors who sit in the Treasury taking the dye out of a commissary's hair. In the language of the prize ring, which is so popular now, they have got the Army officer dazed. The regulations already provide that public property lost or destroyed in the military service must be accounted for by affidavit or the certificate of a commissioned officer, which ought to cover a case like the above. The fact that this liberty was not invoked indicates that the troops were not in a desperate situation, but the incident shows that the regulations for war ought to have special provisions not necessary in peaceful service. In fact, the experts ought to study this subject and indicate what is needed as our late short experience may show. If we were much engaged in war it would probably be necessary to make the written order of an officer commanding in chief a sufficient discharge of a commissary's accounts in certain emergencies. There have been some cases in our history more amusing to others than to the poor commissary, in which this was not sufficient.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 468, NAVY DEPT., SEPT. 27, 1898.

The uniform of persons in the Hospital Corps of the Navy shall be the same as that prescribed for other persons of the Navy of the same class. The last four para. of G. O. 468, June 25, 1898, which conflict with this order, are revoked. The following addenda is to be inserted in the Uniform Regulations of 1897:

ADDENDA UNIFORM REGULATIONS, 1897.

Page 15, under "Embroidered collar devices for frock coats of warrant officers," after paragraph concerning sail-makers, insert:

"Pharmacists.—After 20 years' service as such, a Geneva cross embroidered in silver. Under 20 years' service as such a Geneva cross embroidered in gold. Page 35, next to last line strike out "apothecary" and insert "hospital steward and hospital apprentice (first class)." Page 36, between 13th and 14th lines, insert "The specialty mark for electricians shall be a globe. Page 36, under "Marks," after paragraph "Seaman gunner mark," insert:

"Hospital Apprentice Mark.—A Geneva cross of red cloth, the cross bars two inches long and one-third inch wide, shall be worn by hospital apprentices in place of the rating badge."

Plate XVII., strike out figure seven and insert a Geneva cross.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 14.—Rear Adm. O. F. Stanton, retired, from Naval Station, New London, and home.

Capt. R. P. Leary, from command of the San Francisco when put out of commission to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. M. Fahn, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Essex.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Wabash.

Lieut. A. McCrackin, from the San Francisco when put out of commission to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. R. Tyler, retired, from the Independence to home.

Lieut. Benj. Wright, from the Brutus to home in the United States.

Lieut. H. M. Richards, from the Supply to home.

Ensign D. D. Book, honorably discharged, Oct. 14.

Ensign W. S. Turpin, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Essex.

Ensign W. D. McDougall, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Lancaster.

Ensign R. Earle, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Essex.

Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Brooklyn.

Mate T. J. Garrett, from the Texas, Oct. 15, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk (date Oct. 12).

Mate T. J. Garrett, order of Oct. 12, detaching from Texas, and ordering to Navy Yard, Norfolk, modified so as when detached from the Texas, to works of W. R. Trigg, Richmond, Va.

Boatswain J. Dowling, from the Indiana and to command the Tecumseh.

Asst. Boatswain J. Hartman, from the San Francisco when put out of commission, and to the Indiana.

P. A. Surg. G. T. Smith, from the Solace to Navy Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to temporary duty in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

P. A. Surg. A. W. Dunbar, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Franklin.

Paymr. T. S. Thompson, order of Sept. 2 to the San Francisco, on settlement of accounts on Massachusetts revoked.

Pay Insp. R. E. Lisle, order of Sept. 2, detaching from San Francisco, modified to home and wait orders, without waiting for relief.

Asst. Engr. J. A. Kaiser, retired, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.

A. N. Cons. H. G. Gillmor, to additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance Outfit of the Albany.

OCT. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. R. Walwright, from command of the Gloucester, Oct. 31, to the Santee.

Lieut. J. M. Roper, from the Mayflower to Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, retired, from Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, San Francisco, Oct. 25, and to the Independence.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, to the Constellation.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, to the Constellation.

Lieut. H. M. Jacoby, retired, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.

Ensign D. W. Bewick, retired, from Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 31, to home.

Ensign J. L. Sticht, from the Constellation to Navy Yard, Washington.

Naval Cadet A. W. Pressey, from the Hornet to the Philadelphia at once.

P. A. Surg. R. M. Kennedy, from the Naval Hospital Norfolk, to home, and be ready for orders to sea.

P. A. Surg. A. R. Wentworth, from the Marblehead and to Naval Hospital, New York.

P. A. Surg. M. F. Gates, from the Hospital, New York, and to Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

P. A. Surg. S. G. Evans, to the Marblehead.

Asst. Surg. W. N. Garton, to additional duty on board the Supply.

Surg. W. Martin, retired, from Recruiting Rendezvous, San Francisco, and home.

Paymr. J. R. Carmody, retired, from the Wabash Nov. 1, to home.

Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, to the Wabash, Nov. 1.

Chief Engr. R. T. Hall, from the Petrel to the Concord.

Chief Engr. G. B. Ransom, from the Concord to the Boston.

Chief Engr. R. Inch, from the Boston to the Charleston.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, from the Navy Yard, New York, with Rainbow, and to the Solace, for passage to Cincinnati.

Chief Engr. G. W. Stivers, retired, from the Vermont to home.

Chief Engr. E. Farmer, retired, detached as Inspector of Machinery and to works of Geo. Lawley & Son, South Boston, as Inspector Machinery of the Blakely and DeLong, and to works of Fore River Engine Co., Weymouth, Mass., as Inspector of Machinery of Lawrence and MacDonough.

Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, from the San Francisco and to the Minneapolis. Also for duty in charge of machinery of the Columbia.

Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, from the Columbia to the Vermont.

Chief Engr. R. Aston, from the Cincinnati to the Brooklyn.

Asst. Engr. A. M. Cook, from the New York to home and wait orders.

Asst. Engr. G. B. Rice, from the San Francisco to the New York.

Asst. Engr. W. L. Littlefield, from the San Francisco to duty with the Chicago. Be ready for orders to the Chicago.

Asst. Engr. A. T. Crenshaw, from the San Francisco to the Texas.

P. A. Engr. T. W. Klunkald, from the Machias about Nov. 1 to home.

P. A. Engr. G. Kaemmerling, from the Olympia to the Petrel.

P. A. Engr. W. H. McGrann, from the Minneapolis to home and wait orders. Be ready for duty at works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Smith, to Inspector of machinery of Dale and Decatur at works of W. R. Trigg, Richmond, Va.

P. A. Engr. T. F. Carter, to duty as inspector of engineering material at American Steel Casting Co.'s works, Thurlow, Pa., when Chief Engr. Wharton is detached.

P. A. Engr. D. C. Redgrave, to works of Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow Point, Md., as inspector of machinery of torpedo boat destroyers 14, 15 and 16.

P. A. Engr. C. W. Dyson, from the San Francisco, to home and wait orders, and to the Machias Nov. 1.

Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, to Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, to report to Naval Academy immediately, in obedience to order of Oct. 5.

Paymr. Clerk R. King, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. R. Coffin, to duty on board the Resolute.

Paymr. Clerk G. H. Washburn, appointed on nomination of Paymr. J. R. Carmody, retired, duty N. Sta., New London, Conn., revoked, when accounts are settled.

OCT. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Haswell, retired, from charge of 4th Lighthouse District to home.

Lieut. W. H. Cox, from the Alexander to the Solace Oct. 20.

Lieut. W. M. Gunn, detached as Assistant Chairman of Auxiliary Naval Force, Oct. 23, 9th District, to home.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick, Oct. 22, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 8th District, and home.

Lieut. Clerk Sutherland, Oct. 21, detached as Assistant Chairman, Auxiliary Naval Force, 7th District, and home.

Lieut. G. L. Morton, Oct. 21, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 6th District, and home.

Lieut. I. E. Emerson, Oct. 20, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 5th District, and home.

Lieut. J. S. Muckle, Oct. 20, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 4th District, and home.

Lieut. E. G. Weeks, Oct. 20, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 3d District, and home.

Lieut. J. W. Weeks, Oct. 21, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 2d District, and home.

Lieut. W. H. Clifford, Oct. 21, detached as Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 1st District, and home.

Lieut. F. Parker, honorably discharged Oct. 17.

Lieut. W. E. Wirt, to the Dolphin.

Ensign J. T. Edson, honorably discharged Oct. 17.

Paymr. J. R. Carmody, retired, order of Oct. 15 amended; when detached from the Wabash to home and settle accounts (detached from all other duty).

Chief Engr. F. W. Bartlett, to the Prairie.

P. A. Engr. F. D. Terry, from the Prairie and to the Gloucester.

Chief Engr. G. W. McElroy, from the Gloucester and to Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J., as inspector of machinery.

P. A. Engr. A. J. Mickle, from the Newark, to the Vulcan in connection with machinery of Maria Teresa.

P. A. Engr. J. A. Scott, from the Vulcan to the Newark.

Chief Engr. W. L. Cathcart, from Bureau of Steam Engineering to home.

P. A. Engr. C. A. Daigh, from Navy Yard, New York, to Newport News, Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, as assistant inspector of machinery.

Mate P. L. Cosgrove, honorably discharged Oct. 17.

Paymr. J. E. Cann for duty on board the Adams.

Paymr. Clerk S. F. Rose, appointed on nomination of Paymr. J. E. Cann for duty on board the Mohican, revoked when transferred to Adams.

Paymr. Clerk A. C. Cooper, appointment 1st, 2d and 3d Auxiliary Naval Force, revoked, when accounts settled.

Paymr. Clerk W. B. Atwell, appointment on nomination of P. A. Paymr. R. Hatton revoked, when accounts on Terror are settled.

Paymr. Clerk W. D. Alexander, appointment on nomination of Paymr. H. R. Sullivan for duty on the Puritan, revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr. Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. R. P. Lisle, revoked, when accounts on the San Francisco are settled.

Paymr. Clerk B. B. Caldwell, appointment as Fleet Clerk on nomination of Pay Insp. R. P. Lisle, for duty on the San Francisco, revoked, when accounts are settled.

OCT. 18.—Capt. P. F. Harrington, to Portsmouth, N. H., as Captain of the Yard.

Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, from command of the Saturn when put out of commission to home and wait orders. Be ready for orders to command Monocacy.

Comdr. W. T. Burwell, from the command of the Alexander when put out of commission to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, to Washington, Nov. 1, for examination for promotion, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, from command of the Uncas to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Dow, from the Alexander when put out of commission to the Supply as Executive Officer.

Lieut. C. F. Fishkin and E. House, from the Saturn when put out of commission to home.

Ensigns J. H. Crozier and W. McCreary, from the Alexander when put out of commission and to the Supply.

Ensign D. F. Sellers, from the Philadelphia to duty as Flag Surgeon, Pacific Station, on board the Philadelphia.

Med. Insp. M. C. Drennan, to recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill.

Surg. J. W. Baker, retired, from recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill., and home.

Surg. J. W. Kite, promoted to Surgeon, with relative rank of Lieutenant from Sept. 2.

Asst. Surg. R. O. Marconr, from the Alexander when put out of commission to the Arethusa.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Edes, honorably discharged Oct. 18, 1898.

Asst. Paymr. F. B. Payne, from the Alexander when put out of commission to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. H. P. Ash, from the Saturn when put out of commission to home and wait orders.

Asst. J. J. Semmes, resignation accepted, to take effect Oct. 22, 1898.

P. A. Engr. B. F. Hart, Jr., from the Saturn when put out of commission to temporary duty at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

P. A. Engr. G. W. Perkins, from the Alexander when put out of commission to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Aldrich, and Asst. Engr. N. Macy, honorably discharged, Oct. 18, 1898.

Paymr's Clerk W. K. Pattison, appointed on nomination of Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, to duty on board Wabash, Nov. 1.

Paymr's Clerk D. W. C. Yarborough, nomination of Asst. Paymr. W. V. H. Rose, for duty in 7th and 8th Lighthouse Districts, revoked.

OCT. 19.—Capt. G. W. Coffin, retired, detached as Inspector in charge of 22d Lighthouse District and granted leave for one year, with permission to leave United States.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, from Navy Yard, Norfolk and to command the Vicksburg.

Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, from the Vicksburg and to command the Wheeling.

Comdr. U. Sebree, from command of the Wheeling and to charge of 12th Lighthouse District.

Lieut. D. L. Wilson, retired, from Navy Yard, Washington, to home.

Lieut. T. H. Gignilliat, from the Prairie and, when discharged from treatment at hospital, Washington, to home.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, to Navy Yard, League Island.

Ensign F. A. Traut, from the New Orleans and to Naval War College, Oct. 28.

Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, from the Wabash to the Amphitrite.

Asst. Paymr. H. M. Burr and P. A. Engr. M. O. Kasson, honorably discharged Oct. 19.

P. A. Engr. G. B. Salisbury, from the Annapolis to Navy Yard, New York, at once.

P. A. Engr. C. H. Mathews, to the Annapolis without delay.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, from Newport News and to works of W. R. Trigg as assistant superintendent of construction of Dale, Decatur, Shubrick, Stockton and Thornton.

Mate J. O'Brien, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Heppner, from the Amphitrite to home.

Carpenter B. F. Markham, from the Adams, to home and wait orders.

Boatswain L. R. Boland, Acting Gunner J. Donald and Sailmaker J. Roddy, from the Adams and to the Independence at once.

Paymr. Clerk A. Gaw, to continue duties on Supply on the nomination of Paymr. W. J. Thomson, for duty with Asst. Paymr. W. V. H. Rose.

Paymr. Clerk E. Cronin, appointed on nomination of Paymr. J. R. Carmody for duty on the Wabash, revoked when accounts are settled.

OCT. 20.—Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum, from Navy Yard, Boston, to home and wait orders.

Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, from the Minneapolis to Navy Yard, Boston.

Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, to the Minneapolis, with machinery of the Columbia.

Chief Engr. W. B. Dunning, when discharged from treatment at hospital at Hot Springs, to Washington for examination.

for retirement, Oct. 22; then home and wait orders. The unexpired sick leave is revoked.

Asst. Paymr. C. H. Wood, to Navy Yard, Boston, as assistant to General Storekeeper.

Asst. Surg. P. E. Wagner, honorably discharged, Oct. 20.

Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, from Naval Academy to home and granted sick leave for two months.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 12.—Capt. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with Peace Jubilee Parade.

OCT. 15.—2d Lieut. R. E. Walker, to report to the C. O., Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Maj. George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, to proceed to Erie, Pa., and inspect the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Michigan.

OCT. 19.—Col. R. W. Huntington, Capt. G. F. Elliott, Capt. W. F. Spicer, Capt. Allan C. Kelton, 1st Lieut. C. G. Long, 2d Lieut. L. J. Magill and 2d Lieut. S. D. Butler, to proceed to League Island, Pa., in connection with the Peace Jubilee Parade.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Guantanamo. Address care Navy Department.

BROOKLYN, Capt. P. A. Cook. Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.

CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Calmanera. Address Navy Department.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Boston, Mass.

FERN, Norfolk. To go out of commission.

HIST, Lieut. L. Young. Guantanamo, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Calmanera. Address care Navy Department.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. Ordered from Boston to Philadelphia, to take part in Peace Jubilee.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Gibraltar. Address care Navy Department.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. En route to Nassau. Address care Navy Department.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Ordered from New York to Philadelphia, Pa., to take part in Peace Jubilee. Address Philadelphia.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. Gibraltar, Cuba. Will go to Charleston, S. C., for Peace Jubilee. Address there.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At St. Thomas. Address Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. Navy Yard, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. Reedy Island, Del. Will go to Philadelphia, for Peace Jubilee, Oct. 25. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At Key West. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. G. P. Blow. At Port Antonio. Address care Navy Department.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. En route to Charleston, S. C., for Peace Jubilee. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Guantanamo. Address care Navy Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Norfolk, Va. Her officers have been ordered detached and she is ordered out of commission.

SATURN (Collier). Norfolk, Va.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. At Matanzas. Address care Navy Department.

SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. Port Antonio. Address care Navy Department.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Philadelphia, with Commo. Philip, for Peace Jubilee. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Philadelphia for Peace Jubilee. Address there.

MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. Newport, R. I.
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gilmore. Navy Yard
New York.
RODGERS, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. New York.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. P. Niblack. Will be at Philadelphia
Oct. 25 for Peace Jubilee. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. Mare Island, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Greenport, L. I. Ad-
dress Newport, R. I.
ANNAPOLEIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter. At Navy Yard, New
York.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport,
R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. Navy Yard, Portsmouth,
N. H.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At Navy Yard, Nor-
folk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Ad-
dress Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House,
Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Lieut. H. Patterson.
Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia,
Pa.

TUGS.

ACCOMAC, Mate P. S. Lea. Key West, Fla.
MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Cottrell. League Island, Pa.
NEZINSOT, Boatwain J. J. Holden. Address Key West,
Fla.
SAMOSET, Acting Boatwain P. Deery. League Island, Pa.
SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benzon. Norfolk, Va.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At New York. To be at
Philadelphia, Oct. 25. Address there.
GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Secombe. At Calmanera, Cuba.
Address care Navy Department.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. At Annapo-
lis, Md. Special service in connection with Naval Acad-
emy.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.
SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Norfolk,
Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts, Execu-
tive. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Calman-
era, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League
Island, Pa.
ALEXANDER, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Navy Yard, Nor-
folk, Va. Ordered out of commission.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Address Navy Yard,
New York. Will go to Asiatic Station.
EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Boston, Mass.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Mare Island, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Navy Yard, Bos-
ton, Mass.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
PEORIA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Navy Yard, New York.
RAINBOW, Navy Yard, New York.
SWLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington,
D. C.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Ad-
dress Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for survey-
ing duty on coast of Cuba.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Charleston, S. C.,
for Peace Jubilee. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

IN RESERVE.

BADGER. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island,
Pa.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.
DIXIE. At League Island, Pa.
MIANTONOMOH. League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.
PANTHER. At League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE. At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Comdr. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Nor-
folk, Va.
YANKEE. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island,
Pa.
YOSEMITE. At League Island. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island,
Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Pickling. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Navy
Yard, League Island, Pa.

S. O. 78, NAVY DEPT., OCT. 10, 1898.

Publishes a table of an additional allowance of equipage
supplementary to the tables published in S. O. 76, of July 1,
1898.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Admiral Dewey reports that the Nero arrived at Taku
on Oct. 16 with coal on fire and, as he has no further
use for her there, suggests that she be sent to San Fran-
cisco.

Admiral Schley reports that the Commission at Porto
Rico has finished its duties. The Department has or-
dered him to return to Tompkinsville on the Newark
with the report of the Commission.

The Saturn, which has been in command of Comdr. G.
A. Bicknell, has been ordered out of commission, and
her officers detached.

The sad results of the trial trip of the torpedo boat Dav-
is are explained in this dispatch from Lieut. Comdr.
Franklin Drake, U. S. N.:

Clifton, Ore., Oct. 20.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Torpedo boat Davis blew up forward boiler, scalding
seven firemen badly. Time of repairs indefinite. Request
authority for board to adjourn and return to regular sta-
tions.

DRAKE.

The names of the dead are: P. Smith, C. McNeely,
A. Buchl, A. Johnson, B. Ryan, W. Woods, H. Wood.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 14.—2d Lieut. W. E. Hall, to the Hamilton.
OCT. 17.—3d Lieut. O. G. Haines, from the Hamilton to
the Algonquin.
Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, granted seven days' leave.
1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, granted an extension of leave
for 15 days.
OCT. 19.—2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, to temporary duty on
the Onondaga.
Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, granted three days' leave.
Comdr. J. W. Lee, directed to return to Baltimore, Md.,
upon completion of work on the Onondaga.
1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, to proceed to Baltimore on
inspection duty.
OCT. 20.—2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, to the Woodbury.

2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, from the Woodbury to the Mc-

Lane.
2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, granted 10 days' leave.
Chief Engr. D. F. Kelley, granted three days' leave.
A cablegram from Capt. Shoemaker to Assistant Secretary
Howell announces the arrival of the Revenue cutter Man-
ning at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 17th inst., with all
well on board. The Manning arrived at San Juan in time to
participate in the ceremonies attendant on the transfer of
the island to the U. S. Government, and fired a salute of 21
guns on that occasion.

OUR ENLISTED STRENGTH AFLOAT.

The ability of the United States to supply capable sail-
ors was never exhibited more strongly than a few months
ago, when the enlisted force was quickly and without
great labor suddenly increased to double its peace
strength within a comparatively brief period. All these
men were picked, equipped for the various duties for
which they were enlisted on shipboard, and presented
as fine a body of seamen as the naval service would
desire even in peace time, when opportunity for close se-
lection is necessarily greater and more care can be given
to the examinations for admission. Had there been press-
ing emergency the men actually enlisted in two months
could easily have been obtained in three weeks, but the
Navy was so well equipped before the war that the offi-
cials were justified in using the same scrutiny in en-
listing men in times of peace. The result was
that the Navy had on all its fighting craft the finest
and most competent body of men probably that were
ever afloat in its history. The records of the enlistments
show that last April the strength of the service, includ-
ing all classes, sailors, machinists, coal heavers and
every other rating on shipboard, numbered about 12,500
men, and on Aug. 15, when the strength reached its
highest point, the floating force had been doubled, num-
bering 24,122 men. This war strength is just the size
of the standing Army when fully enlisted one year ago.
The additional men came from all sections of the coun-
try, but at least five thousand were the naval militia or-
ganizations, which did such efficient work on the auxil-
iary vessels. The remainder came from the Great
Lake region, the far Southwest, the South and along
both coasts, and were enrolled at receiving ships, by spe-
cial boards and otherwise. A tabulated statement which
has been prepared shows that on April 1, although war
then seemed imminent, there were only 12,000 men in ser-
vice, and on June 1 20,000, high-water mark being
reached Aug. 15. From then it began to decrease gradu-
ally as discharges were made and further enlistments
stopped. At least thirty thousand men could have been
secured by Oct. 1, if enlistments had been kept up at
the same rate. On Oct. 1st the strength of the Navy
was 20,275 and it is proposed to keep it at that point so
long as the Peace Commission sits. A strong effort will
be made to have the permanent strength of the enlisted
force not less than that hereafter. Capt. Crowninshield
and Secretary Long have concluded that the Navy as
at present constituted and considering the ships build-
ing, cannot be maintained with a force less than 20,000
men and the completion of the programme of construc-
tion, now under way, will require the addition of five
thousand men. The two receiving stations are ex-
pected to supply a large proportion of the enlistments,
the purpose of the Department in establishing a second
station on the Pacific coast being to assist that at New-
port in instructing apprentices, this class being better
adapted to handle modern guns, and equipment of the
new ships than the best of sailors, accustomed to ves-
sels of the old type. At no time during the war were
there more than 1,500 sailors in reserve on receiving
ships, and if any serious calamity had befallen us, mak-
ing new crews necessary, the Navy would have been
barely able to meet the call instantly. Of the 20,000
men now in the Navy all are afloat with the exception of
750 on receiving ships.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Chief Engr. George W. Melville, in his annual report,
sums up the lessons of the war as follows:

"The war which has just ended is the first in which
modern steam vessels have had a thorough trial, and
it seems pertinent to note the more important lessons
which have been taught by our experience. With re-
spect to the machinery they are as follows:

"1. The vital necessity of giving the machinery of ves-
sels in reserve frequent tests under working conditions,
so that any defects may be discovered and remedied
before war makes the vessels' services absolutely neces-
sary. In several cases defects were found after the
ships had begun cruising, and the repairs laid them up
in the midst of the war.

"2. The great importance of having all our naval sta-
tions in positions of strategic value properly fitted out for
repairs and with adequate supplies of non-perishable
stores. It had been evident for a long time that Key
West was such a station, but money to put in a proper
repair plant was refused year after year, and only
granted after the war had begun. The movement of
large bodies of troops and their equipment almost block-
ed the railroads, so that after the beginning of the war
it was almost impossible to secure the forwarding of
tools and supplies.

"3. That fresh water for the boilers is most as im-
portant as coal and that a distilling ship is an impor-
tant adjunct of a fleet operating away from a base where
fresh water can be readily obtained.

"4. That every fleet needs a repair ship to enable the
efficiency to be maintained without leaving the station,
and consequently that several ships should be equipped
so as to be ready to proceed with the fleet.

"5. The great tactical advantages of water-tube boil-
ers.

"6. That if more than two main engines are to be fit-
ted, there should be three engines driving three screws,
and not two main engines, on each shaft. The New York
and Brooklyn had their forward engines disconnected at
the time of the Santiago fight and could not stop to cou-
ple them. An accident to any part of either of the two
engines on a shaft disables half the power; in the three
screw ship this fraction would be only a third.

"7. That there should be frequent trials under forced
draft to keep the blowers in good condition and to make
the men thoroughly familiar with working under maxi-
mum conditions. It appears that some of the ships had
never been under forced draft since their contract trials
until the day of the fight at Santiago.

"8. That the location of the forced-draft blowers is a
matter of serious importance. In some of our ships,
owing to the demands for all other space for other pur-
poses, the blowers had to be located in corners or pock-
ets in the fire rooms, where it was impossible for hu-
man beings to give them proper attention, owing to the
intense heat due to lack of ventilation. In the Cincin-
nati temperatures as high as 205 degrees Fahrenheit
were noted, and the commanding officer, when investigat-

ing the case personally, had his face scorched. The
blowers must be placed where they can be properly cared
for, or else they are useless, and might as well be left on
shore.

"9. That the personnel of the service should be ade-
quate to the material. It has been notorious for some time
that this is not the case, and we are providing for a
decided increase in the number of vessels with no in-
crease whatever in the personnel. By sending nearly
every officer on the active list to sea we were able to
give the regular ships a fair complement of trained ones,
but had the war been of long duration we should have
been greatly embarrassed to supply the places of those
disabled or invalided. Volunteers, however well trained
in other ways, cannot entirely replace the regular offi-
cers.

"10. That we must make provision for training the
enlisted men of the Engineer Department. Many of the
colliers and auxiliary vessels had to start out with
absolutely green crews, many of whom, so far from
having the 'sea habit,' had never been on a vessel of
any kind. This must be remedied if our enlarged fleet
is to be efficient.

"11. That our fighting ships must have the highest
practicable speed. There is an almost general agree-
ment on this point among naval men, but if any had
thought that this did not apply to battleships the fight
at Santiago must have shown that the highest practica-
ble speed is just as important in these vessels. It is
very gratifying, therefore, that our three new battle-
ships are to have speeds of at least 18 knots, which is
now recognized as the standard."

The Bureau of Steam Engineering has expended dur-
ing the year \$1,922,054.23, and has in the Treasury, \$4-
743,559.27.

By far the greatest amount of labor to the bureau
was occasioned by the necessity of fitting out the
auxiliary Navy, consisting of some 110 vessels of all
kinds and containing all sorts of machinery, which often
needed repair or alteration. There were so many break-
downs in this class that Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson and
afterwards Chief Engr. Charles W. Manning were de-
tailed to aid Chief Engr. Little, of the Key West Sta-
tion.

As to the performance of naval machinery, barring
the torpedo boats, there was a remarkable absence of
casualty in the machinery departments of the vessels of
the fighting squadrons during the period of the war.
Even in action, when forced draft conditions were in
operation and the excitable nature of the men most
wrought upon by the surroundings, the reports show
that the machinery not only worked well generally but
that in no case was it greatly distressed. This is as fine
a commentary upon the personnel as on the machin-
ery. It is greatly to be regretted that the torpedo boats
cannot show the same excellent records for their machin-
ery, but it is a sad fact that nearly every one has had
some accidents, and the machinery of some at the close
of the war was in a condition which can only be de-
scribed as horrible, where boilers were burnt, cylinder
covers broken, pistons and valves stuck, and everything
in bad shape. This condition of affairs seems attribut-
able to two causes, the absence of trained engineering
supervision and the use of the boats for duty to which
they were not adapted.

Although the steam turbine itself was not a novelty in
engineering, owing to the skill with which its economy
has been developed in England by the Hon. C. A. Par-
sons, its application last year to propulsion on the Tur-
binia was a decidedly novel step, and the remarkable
performance of that little vessel of 42 tons displace-
ment in attaining a speed of over 31 knots attracted the
attention of engineers and shipbuilders all over the
world. While an analysis of the published data of the
performance would seem to indicate that the boiler was
the most remarkable part of the machinery rather than
the turbine, the fact remains that the combination en-
abled a phenomenal record to be made. During the year
the bureau has been carefully investigating the adapta-
tion of the steam turbine to naval uses, has kept in-
formed of the progress of experiment on two forms of
turbine being developed in this country, and has been
represented at an economy test of one of them. Thus
far the results obtained do not warrant an expectation
of the substitution of the turbine for the steam engine
in the near future, but the experimental work will be
carefully watched so that, should further experience
warrant the use of the turbine, the service may be among
the first to profit thereby.

The report urges the importance of building our ma-
chinery in classes with identical machinery for the ves-
sels of each class, and regrets that the result of inviting
alternate bids is to introduce several varieties of ma-
chinery even in torpedo boats and destroyers where uni-
formity is especially necessary. "The theory on which
the alternative bids are invited is that all the skill in
the designing of hulls and machinery is not confined to
the bureaus of the Department, which, of course, is
true; but it is just as true that the designers of the De-
partment, who confine themselves to this class of work,
ought to be and are better able to decide what will
best answer the needs of the service. If bid-
ders submit plans containing features superior to any
in those of the Department it would be foolish not to
adopt them, but in my judgment, the adoption should
consist of a modification of the Department plans to
that extent, so that all builders would have to follow
them."

The recent successful preliminary trial of the new mo-
tive power of the U. S. S. Chicago at the New York
Navy Yard has demonstrated that the new engines will
come up to expectations, and it is safe to say that the
rejuvenated ship will be even better than ever in all that
goes to make up the successful man-of-war of modern
times.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Miller, U. S. N., who commanded
the 3d District Auxiliary Naval Force during the war,
issued the following Special Order under date of Sept.
15: "On relinquishing the command of the 3d District,
the Commanding Officer desires to express his apprecia-
tion of the excellent service done by the officers and
men who composed that portion of the U. S. Auxiliary
Naval Force. You have established the fact that the
body from which you were taken, namely, the Naval
Militia, is capable of performing in a most creditable
manner the duties which were marked out for it by the
Navy Department during the past three years. The
strict attention to discipline, the coastwise seamanship
displayed, and the prompt obedience to all orders show
that past training had prepared you for all the duties of
a Second Line of Defence. While it is to be regretted
that we were not called upon for service at the actual
seat of war, the patient patriotism of the men perform-
ing routine duty in the district was most commendable,
and established the fact that citizen sailors can be relied
upon as an efficient auxiliary to the Navy. Especial
commendation is due to Commanding Officers of vessels
for the seamanlike manner in which they handled their
steamers, and to Lieut. R. P. Forshaw, Executive Of-
ficer of the New Hampshire, for the discipline maintained
on board that ship."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

The operations of the inland military departments have been lessened in importance by the withdrawal of a large part of their troops for field service. Brigadier General E. V. Sumner, commanding the Department of the Colorado, assumed command also of the Department of the Missouri and reports the following officers assigned to duty there, vice others ordered to various posts: Maj. George Andrews, A. A. G., reported at Department Headquarters on March 22, 1898, and assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department; Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M., reported on April 14 and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster; Maj. J. M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf., reported on April 25, 1898, was announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department; Maj. E. A. Koerber, Surg., reported on April 25, 1898, and announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department; Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., reported on May 18, 1898. Maj. J. M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf., Acting Inspector General, was relieved from duty in the Department and ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty in that Department. Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Inspector General, having reported, was announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department. Maj. Moore retains his station at Denver, Colo., being the Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Colorado. Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., has since performed the duties of the office of Chief Commissary. Maj. Wm. Monaghan, Adtl. Paymr., U. S. V., reported on July 5, 1898. Maj. J. M. Cleland, Adtl. Paymr., U. S. V., reported on Aug. 3, 1898. Maj. Cleland was relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and left for his new station at Chicago, Aug. 25, 1898.

In view of the war with Spain and on account of the withdrawal of the troops from the several garrisons (except a detachment from each troop and company), only the necessary guards have been maintained for the protection of public and private property.

On account of rumored Indian troubles, it was deemed necessary to send a troop of the 7th Cavalry from Fort Grant, A. T., for duty at Fort Sill, O. T., and, later, a troop of the 8th Cavalry was also sent to that post from Fort Mendenhall, S. D. No troubles, however, have been reported. A troop of the 8th Cavalry from Fort Meade, S. D., was sent to Fort Robinson for temporary duty, and a troop of the same regiment was also ordered to Fort Niobrara, for a like duty. These two posts being situated near the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations, respectively, this action was thought necessary to quiet any fears that the settlers might have.

With reference to the Apache prisoners at Fort Sill, O. T., 1st Lieut. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav., in charge, says in his annual report, which was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army on the 26th of August, 1898, "that the discipline among the prisoners is excellent, that as a tribe they are willing to work and that the money spent by them is for necessary articles of household furniture, etc., that they are apparently peaceably inclined and that as a people they will never go to war again, unless in case of a general uprising such as was threatened in 1890." When the troops were withdrawn from Fort Reno and Sill to take part in the present war with Spain, the Indians in the vicinity of these posts thought the time had come for another general uprising, and two Apaches reported that their people were making medicine and singing war songs, and I have no doubt the precaution taken in sending to Fort Sill the two troops of cavalry, for duty at that post, prevented any further demonstrations that was likely to break out.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

With the excellent prospect of an expansion of the Army and of the Military Academy, as the corner-stone of its commissioned force, the improvement of instruction and discipline wherever possible becomes a duty of increasing importance. The report of Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, Acting Superintendent, the leading features of which we gave last week, has several recommendations as well as evidence of advance already made in this direction. The most important under existing circumstances is the increase of appointments to at least the full measure of existing facilities and as the vacancies are usually 74 by January of each year, it is probable that an increase of 75 admissions can be made without straining the present resources of the Academy. As the admissions are only about one-third of the appointments, this would mean an addition of more than 225 to the number appointed, practically an increase of two-thirds. The only inconvenience caused would be in the first six months during which the Academy would have to provide for fifty cadets or more who would leave by January.

The instruction in the Department of Law has been improved by substituting two new text books, Fisher's "Brief History of the Nations" and Flanders's "Manual of the Constitution," for Fisher's "Outline of Universal History" and for Andrews's "Manual of the Constitution" which were not found to be well adapted to the needs of the Academy after full trial. A supplementary course in practical military engineering was outlined for the first and third classes during the summer encampment, under charge of 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art. In this course the cadets were taught the practical use of the new portable trenching tools, and subsequently had practice in the construction of hasty intrenchments in a tactical field exercise, carried out while on practice march.

The report of Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, shows that nine of these practice marches were made, besides outpost and patrolling, advance guard and rear guard and camp formation, lasting from two and a half to nine hours. The cadet vegetable garden has been given up and the ground will be used for extended order drill. Col. Hein thinks the theoretical instruction in drill regulations should be transferred to the department that has charge of the practical work.

The commandant animadverts strongly upon the lack of drill as artillery drivers, as set forth by 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, who says: "In the cadet instruction battery it is a common occurrence, unavoidable under existing conditions, for a man to appear mounted as a driver at a cadet drill, who never before sat in an artillery saddle, who knows nothing of artillery driving, and nothing even of the meaning of the commands he hears." This cannot be corrected without supplying additional men and horses, and the Superintendent recommends that a detachment of artillery men with 48 horses be added to the equipment for instruction only.

The commandant discusses the problem of discipline with care, as he thinks the highest standard has not been reached. It has been improved already by entrusting the preliminary instruction of new cadets entirely to the officers of the first class. Hereafter he would forbid all references, either in praise or disapprobation, to officers on duty at the post or elsewhere, in cadet entertainments. He thinks also that the cancellation of punish-

ments by means of pledges should be abolished and that some punishments now awarded are inadequate and so mild as to be non-deterrent. He would have cadets acting as officers or assistant instructors at drill and other practical instruction, marked for efficiency, etc., the marks to be credited on their class standing and this with the value given to discipline in class standing should be raised at least to the relative value of mathematics.

Colonel Hein expresses the highest appreciation of the earnest, intelligent, and faithful assistance received from the officers of the Department of Tactics, more especially 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Beacom, 3d Infantry; 1st Lieut. F. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Blakely, 2d Art., in charge of instruction in practical military engineering during the summer encampment.

In his report on instruction in practical military engineering 2d Lieut. Geo. Blakely, 2d Art., reports that on a practice march Co. A, of the battalion in three-quarters of an hour threw up a trench for one rank 125 feet in length with the trenching tools used as a part of their equipment. "The trench was 1½ feet deep and 2½ feet wide, a berm of 1 foot was left, and the mound made 1½ feet high. The side toward the enemy was covered with green weeds, branches, and sods, to make the line of intrenchments indistinguishable at a distance. This device succeeded."

Capt. and Asst. Surg. Wm. L. Kneeder, U. S. A., reports that the health of the command has been excellent on the whole. To lessen the malarial fever which prevails at certain seasons the undergrowth is being cut away.

Theoretical instruction in drill regulations is limited to 10 lessons and is totally inadequate. Instruction in coast artillery is wholly neglected and the theoretical instruction in field artillery is far from satisfactory. Much of the matter in Drill Regulations is duplicated in the Department of Military Engineering. The theoretical as well as the practical work of tactics and minor tactics should be entrusted to the Department of Tactics. Some little knowledge of the theory of musketry instruction is also a necessary preliminary to target practice, and this has been acquired by cadets by means of a little pamphlet prepared for their use.

Upper class men receive no physical training to offset the drain on their mental faculties. All cadets should be required to attend a physical drill of from ten to fifteen minutes daily as a hygienic measure. The swordmaster says: "It is believed that it would materially decrease the number of slight, yet annoying ailments, which are directly traceable to sluggish circulation and stagnant secretory organs."

It is interesting in connection with what Col. Hein and Lieut. Adams say of artillery instruction to refer again to the excellent report on the subject of artillery by Maj. J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, Department of the East. The most important need of the artillery is, as he tells us, a chief to secure a uniform standard of efficiency in keeping with the complicated and technical nature of modern artillery. Maj. Story thinks that the battalion should be substituted for the regiment as the unit of organization, and the heavy and light artillery separated, giving the latter a corps organization. The pay of the enlisted men should be increased to that of Engineers and Ordnance, as their work is more exacting than that of cavalry and infantry. There should be 100 men to a battery and there should be a non-commissioned staff of "foot artificers" (skilled mechanics), "foot specialists" and "foot electricians." The duties indicated are now executed in a most unsatisfactory way by details. The non-commissioned staff recommended should belong to the post and be absolutely independent of the batteries, and its members should not be subject to change of station except for some particular necessity. Whenever the requirements for enlisted men of artillery are so high it is obvious that the course of instruction in artillery at the Academy should be more complete.

REPORT OF COMMANDER EATON.

Commander J. G. Eaton, who had exceptional opportunities for observing the position and performance of the Indiana in the naval battle of July 3, has sent the following letter to Admiral Sampson:

U. S. S. Resolute, Navy Yard, New York,
September 3, 1898.

Sir: I consider it my duty to lay before you the following report of the events witnessed by myself in the action of July 3, 1898, off Santiago:

The Resolute, which I commanded, lay just east of the Indiana, distant from her one thousand feet, and about two and six-tenths miles from the Morro, when the Maria Teresa was sighted.

The Indiana had been near the Morro, but about 9 o'clock circled to the eastward with a port helm, leaving the Resolute within the arc of the circle described by the fleet. The Resolute was then turned under a slow helm and stopped when the Indiana was due west of us, and just outside the circle of fighting ships. The Gloucester was to the northward and eastward, nearly off Aguadores.

As the Maria Teresa appeared the Iowa fired a 6-pounder and hoisted signal. Within a few seconds of this shot (not more than five or ten) all the Spanish batteries opened, and at the same instant the port broadside of the Maria Teresa was discharged. It seemed to me then that all or nearly all of these shots and shells were fired at the Indiana, and as the Resolute lay directly in the line the water around the Indiana and the Resolute was alive with the fall of projectiles.

Before the Vizcaya appeared the Indiana opened fire with her heavy guns, and, with screws whitening the water astern, was heading for the Morro.

As the Vizcaya came out I distinctly saw one of the Indiana's heavy shells strike her abaft the funnels, and the explosion of this shell was followed by a burst of flame, which for the moment obscured the afterpart of the Vizcaya.

The Vizcaya fired her port battery apparently at the Indiana, for many of the shells struck about and beyond the Resolute, which was then headed east.

The Cristobal Colon, as soon as she was clear off Morro point, fired her first broadside at the Indiana.

The Oquendo, in coming out, also fired her first broadside at the Indiana, and I could see some of the Indiana's shells strike the Oquendo as she steamed south.

Following close astern on the Colon and Oquendo came the destroyer Furor, and I distinctly saw her struck by an 8-inch or 13-inch shell from the Indiana, which was followed by an explosion and flames aboard the Furor.

During all this time the Indiana had been steaming ahead, and I roughly estimated that she was then about 3,000 yards from the Oquendo and the Furor.

The Resolute was nearly in line with the Indiana, and I could clearly follow the course of the Indiana's projectiles.

The other ships engaged, except the Oregon and occasionally the Brooklyn, which showed at times to be southward, but were most of the time hidden by other vessels (the Resolute being by this time well to the windward) were hidden in smoke.

From the position of the ships engaged it appeared to me that the Indiana was the first to close with the escaping enemy, and, though I could see the Teresa and Vizcaya sweeping across her course, it was apparent that the Indiana's shells were the first to reach them. This was due, first, to the Indiana's proximity, and, second, to the fact that the Indiana had a fair beam target on each ship as it came out.

The Oregon had this in a less degree, and the other vessels engaged seemed to have all fired their first shells when the Spanish ships were four points on.

In addition to the heavier shells noted as striking the enemy, we could count many lighter projectiles from the secondary battery exploding on board, and as the Indiana's fire was incessant I took these to be from her guns.

The Spanish officers who were prisoners from the Colon and the Vizcaya have since told me that the fire from the Indiana and the Oregon, as they (the Spaniards) passed from the harbor was deadly in its destructiveness, and that although the Colon escaped with small injury, due to her greater speed, and being in a measure covered by other ships, the Vizcaya was hopelessly crippled before she had gone a mile from the Morro.

I have ventured to address you this letter, as I had exceptional opportunities for observation during this part of the engagement, and it has seemed to me that the very important part taken by the Indiana in the first part of the action should be laid before you. Very respectfully,

J. G. EATON,

Commander, Commanding.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

In answer to an application to retain in the Regular Navy an acting officer of the Volunteer service, Secretary Long wrote the following letter, which indicates that officers of this status do not have much chance of permanent employment if the Personnel Bill is adopted by Congress:

"Navy Department,
Washington, Oct. 14, 1898.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., I am very glad to be able to inform you of the plan which the Department has for the past year had in view for the necessary increase of the Navy. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has recommended, and the Department will recommend, the House bill No. 10,403, presented at the last session. This is substantially the Personnel Bill, which was drawn up by a board of officers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roosevelt, before he retired from the Department last spring.

"It has, as you know, been thoroughly discussed, and while all the officers may not be entirely satisfied with it from their own point of view, they recognize its essential fairness, and nearly all wish to see the bill passed. It provides for a total increase of ninety-nine officers of the line and Engineer Corps and for warrant machinists; and, furthermore, by equalizing the pay and providing for a system of retirements similar to that which is observed in the Army, removes those causes for dissatisfaction and corps jealousies which have existed for years. The increase which it provides will be sufficient for present needs, and the bill has been so wisely drawn that further increase, when it becomes necessary in later years, can be easily obtained by a simple bill providing a uniform percentage of increase in each corps.

"It is in this way, in the opinion of the Department, that the personnel should be built up. Any sudden expansion at this time might be a serious step backward. The Volunteer officers who have served during the war have rendered a valuable service to the country in the recent emergency. But, as you well know, the naval officer of to-day for permanent service must, on board ship, be acquainted not only with seamanship and the duties of navigation, but he must also have a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of steam engineering, electrical engineering, ordnance, the many navy drills, and the practices of the Navy in intercourse with foreign representatives, naval and diplomatic. For general naval duty he must be equally prepared for duty as an ordnance expert at the gun factory, a torpedo expert at the torpedo station and elsewhere, an instructor in the various subjects up to the differential and integral calculus at the Naval Academy, and a dozen other such duties which the Naval Academy alone properly grounds him for.

"After the Civil War, when the Navy was expanded by taking into its ranks Volunteer officers, the Naval Academy course then being four years, it became necessary to cut down the number of yearly graduates from the Academy, and the course was changed from four to six years. Since then it has remained at six years. The simple change now to the four-year course, as provided by the Personnel Bill in question, will make the present routine of the Academy capable of furnishing all the officers needed.

"The experience of the war has shown that the success and clean record of the Navy was, in a large measure, due to the fact that the Department was not subjected to the necessity of making any civilian appointments, or any appointments whatever, except upon professional examination. An objection to taking into the Navy at present a number of Volunteers is that it would be simply a step toward re-establishing the 'hump,' which after the Civil War was so great an obstacle in the development of the Navy and which we are just now on the point of outgrowing. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,

"Secretary."

SHAFTER ON THE CAMPAIGN.

General Shafter spoke at the Omaha Exposition Oct. 14, and gave an account of the Santiago campaign.

"I regret that I am not able to express in fitting words my appreciation of the reception that I have received at your hands. For what little I may have done I have been rewarded far beyond my wildest dreams. I little thought that I should reach the highest rank when I marched away thirty-six years ago as a Volunteer of infantry. The highest reward a soldier can receive is the gratitude and appreciation of his countrymen, and this I believe I now possess.

"Perhaps the most appropriate thing I can say is to give you a short history of the campaign in Cuba that has ended with so much honor to our arms. I was ordered to report at Washington and informed that I should lead the first expedition from the United States. I was ordered to Tampa with a view to making a reconnaissance in Cuba in force, but this plan was subsequently abandoned, and we remained there ready for whatever service might be demanded. Then we were ordered to go and assist the fleet to capture the harbor and city of Santiago and we embarked with an Army of 17,000 men. We had absolutely no maps of Cuba, but I had with me a couple of men who were born at Santiago, and guided by information I received from them I determined to land at the two points where I did.

The result has convinced me that my judgment was correct.

"No army has ever gone from a temperate zone to the tropics without disaster, and for this reason I knew that the campaign must be pushed as rapidly as lay in human power and endurance. Although I had the best Army that ever marched under the American flag, the climate was something awful. You who have never experienced its horrors can never realize them. I believed that we were strong enough to move on Santiago, and in three days I had landed the entire Army. On June 25 we defeated the Spaniards in sharp engagements. They had been accustomed to fighting men who were poorly fed and inadequately armed, and they were astonished at the fighting qualities of our soldiers. It has been said that troops entrenched, armed with breech-loading rifles, could not be successfully assailed, but we proved the fallacy of that idea.

"We then decided on the capture of El Caney, and a division was detached to make the charge. I thought that we could take it in two hours, but it required from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. The Spaniards expected to be killed if they were captured, so most of them fought until they were killed and no prisoners were taken.

"We never advanced beyond the position that we won in that night. The enemy came out the next morning to make an attack, but it was fruitless, and only lasted an hour. Then the campaign was practically over. It was simply necessary to convince the Spanish commander that his cause was hopeless. He eventually surrendered, and with our small Army we had captured 23,376 prisoners, 12,000 of whom were beyond our reach. Why the Spaniards surrendered when they could have abandoned their position and kept up the war, I do not yet understand, but I believe it was because they had been informed that the Spanish government had decided to give up the fight and surrender their soldiers, in the eastern part of the island.

"The problem of that campaign was supplies. The fighting was the least part of it and the soonest over. There were times when the men were short. You who were in the Civil War remember that there were many times during the conflict when we were short of rations, but then we could always forage. But in Cuba there was nothing to confiscate, and the Army depended entirely on the supplies that were forwarded with the greatest difficulty over the roads that were at times impassable. While most of the fighting in Cuba was done by the Regular Army, the Volunteers did all they were required to do, and they did it like soldiers."

THE DUM DUM BULLET.

Englishmen objected very strongly a few months ago to an address by Prof. Von Bruns before the Congress of German Surgeons on "Inhumane Military Projectiles," in which he discussed the Dum Dum bullets employed by the British in their Afghan campaign. The Professor has now published a volume "Ueber die Wirkung der Bleispitzengeschosse (Dum Dum Geschosse)," in which the action of nickel or steel-covered bullets with and without covered tips is discussed. The great penetration of a bullet provided with a continuous hard tip often sends the missile through the body without producing serious results. On the other hand, the soft bullet, which upsets on striking a bone or even by the heat of retardation in a long passage through muscle, does not take the rifling well. A combination of the two desired effects, hardness for the rifle and softness for stopping effect, was obtained by soldiers in India by rubbing off the tip of the nickel case, and finally the British authorities adopted this alteration and had bullets made at the Dum Dum Arsenal, near Calcutta, in which the nickel was not closed over the tip, the lead being left exposed there. These bullets mushroom as they pass through the body, the upsetting of the metal increasing with the time of the passage, so that the wound gets worse as it gets deeper. If such bullets strike a bone at high velocities they may disintegrate, producing frightful laceration. Bullets of this kind are not outlaced by the rules of the St. Petersburg Convention of 1868, for expanding bullets were in common use in European armies of that day, and only bullets with an explosive charge in the tip were forbidden. Mr. Alexander Ogston gives the following classification in an interesting review of Prof. Bruns's work in the "British Medical Review":

1. Penetrating Bullets: Hard and mantled bullets tend to penetrate to great depths without becoming deformed.

2. Setting-up Bullets: Soft leaden bullets of moderate velocity and energy tend to become shorter and broader and even mushroom-shaped at the tip upon impact, which has been termed the "setting-up" of the bullet.

3. Expanding Bullets: Soft leaden bullets with an air chamber at the apex tend to expand to a greater degree than No. 2 when they strike.

4. Disintegrating Bullets: Soft leaden bullets or mantled bullets with leaden tips, when their velocity and energy are great, tend to fly in pieces or disintegrate on impact. This is to be distinguished from the following.

5. Explosive Bullets: Bullets provided with substances that detonate on impact, enclosed in their apex or elsewhere, are the explosive bullets properly so-called.

Von Bruns concluded as the result of his inquiry and experiments on cadavers that "the German military authorities should take steps to obtain, by international agreement, such a modification of the St. Petersburg Convention that only such small-bore leaden bullets be employed in war as are wholly steel mantled or at least mantled at their tip." Generally speaking, the European armies are supplied with No. 1. Mr. Ogston objects both to Prof. Bruns's description of the Dum Dum as "explosive," saying with truth that it has no such quality, but is like all bullets of great velocity, disintegrating in its action within ranges of 400 yards, and to any and all conclusions of Prof. Bruns, for the reason that he had no Dum Dum bullets on which to make tests. He says: "Von Bruns's experiments were not made with Dum Dum bullets at all, but with soft-nosed Mauser bullets, such as are manufactured for German sportsmen for use with the Mauser rifle in shooting big game. * * * The Mauser bullet is a more perfect cylinder (that is, tapers less in the front half); its diameter is greater, so are its weight and initial velocity (though slightly), and lastly, Von Bruns's bullets show 5 mm. of lead exposed, while the Dum Dum bullet shows but one, if so much. Looked at from the front, Von Bruns's bullets appear all lead, while in the Dum Dum bullet about one-third of the diameter only is uncovered by the mantle. Hence it is clear that Von Bruns's experiments were made with projectiles too unlike the Dum Dum to justify us in at once accepting his conclusions as being true of it. They may be probable, but they are not proved."

If the Dum Dum bullet is not forbidden war will take on a new and actual terror, for the only thing that mitigates the severity of rapid-fire high-velocity arms is the comparatively light and humane character of their wounds. If with the greater volume and accuracy of modern fire there is a return to the destructive effects of the old Queens Anne, a battle will be something to keep out of.

CHIEF ENGINEER CLINE.

Chief Engr. Hugh Hadaway Cline, U. S. N., retired, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1837. His grandfather came over from Germany (Prussia), with Baron Steuben and fought under Washington in the Revolution. His mother was Sarah Auld, and her father, Col. Hugh Auld, rendered distinguished services in the War of 1812-15. He served an apprenticeship as a pattern maker at Ross Winan's works in Baltimore, and after working as journeyman for a year, he saved enough money to pay for instruction on the steamboat Virginia in the practical work of an engineer. The Virginia was seized by the Confederates, but Chief Engr. Cline succeeded in escaping by going on board of a schooner and working his passage home. He was appointed from Maryland as 3d Assistant Engineer, July 1, 1861; warranted 2d Assistant Engineer, Dec. 18, 1862, while on the Wyoming. The Wyoming was sent to the Chinese Station, and had her memorable engagement, on July 16, 1863, in the Straits of Simonsaki, Japan, with three Japanese men-of-war and six batteries on shore, in which a Japanese war steamer was blown up, another man-of-war sunk, and the third disabled, while the six shore batteries were silenced, the Wyoming having twelve men killed and wounded. Chief Engr. Cline in this engagement displayed marked gallantry and coolness and was in the hottest part of the fire, one man being killed and another wounded close beside him. He was commissioned 1st Assistant Engineer, Jan. 1, 1868, and served on the U. S. monitor Miantonomoh from Nov. 11, 1869, to May 27, 1870.

While on the Miantonomoh the ship was caught in a heavy storm off Cape Hatteras, during which the fires were extinguished, when by advice of Chief Engr. Cline, then 1st Assistant, bags of coal were dipped in oil and put in the furnaces, with complete success. He was commissioned Passed Assistant Engineer, Feb. 24, 1874; Chief Engineer, Dec. 2, 1887, being the first officer examined under what was then the new and rigorous examination for Chief Engineer, which he passed with honor. In this grade he served until June 4, 1894, when he was recommended by a Board of Medical Survey to be sent home. He was placed on the retired list for disability Aug. 27, 1894, after a sea service of 19 years and 2 months, and 7 years and 11 months of shore duty.

In the latter part of July of this year, Chief Engr. Cline began to be troubled by what was supposed to be an ulcer on the tongue, but after undergoing treatment for nearly six weeks, it was decided that cancer was the malady, and an operation was performed on Monday, Sept. 26. Although in a very weak state, he went through it with his usual fortitude. The operation, which was very severe, seemed to be successful until septic pneumonia set in, and he died Oct. 5.

Chief Engr. Cline was strictly temperate and of an unblemished moral character, while to his generous and benevolent disposition and unflinching kindness and courtesy, all who knew him can testify. In his long and active service he always enjoyed the respect and esteem of his shipmates, and was most happy in his family relations.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL LEMLY'S REPORT.

Judge Advocate General S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., discusses several important subjects in his annual report.

In consequence of what must be regarded in some sense as an accident of legislation, a very worthy class of naval veterans are now suffering an injustice which it would seem should promptly be remedied. By the act of Aug. 14, 1888, it was provided that men who had served faithfully during the activities of the War of the Rebellion and until May 1, 1865, and who, upon the conclusion of hostilities, had returned to their homes without waiting for the formality of a discharge, might in meritorious cases be relieved from the mark of desertion which, under the rigor of military discipline, was in due course placed upon record against them. As a class these men were, it was realized, deserters in name only, and Congress, appreciating the circumstances, very justly provided for their relief. Unfortunately, however, this remedial act was limited in operation to five years, and consequently expired Aug. 14, 1893.

A similar law passed for the benefit of the Army was made permanent and the recommendation is made that Congress be asked to extend the same relief to the Navy.

Concerning the bill to give enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps retirement with three-fourths pay after thirty years' service, which was passed by the Senate, the report says: "It is earnestly recommended that the House of Representatives be asked, through its Committee on Naval Affairs, to give early and favorable consideration to this measure, and it is believed that at this time, when the Navy has so recently rendered such valiant service in the defence of the country as has elicited the admiration of the world, the appeal of the 'man behind the gun' cannot fail to meet with well-deserved recognition." Naval courts having no power to compel testimony from civilians the Judge Advocate General says: "It has not infrequently happened that one officer has been promptly punished for the commission of an offense, the particulars of which were known to naval witnesses, while another, believed to be guilty of like or even more flagrantly discreditable conduct, has wholly escaped punishment therefor, because it happened that the witnesses in his case were outside of naval jurisdiction and would not give testimony." He therefore offers the text of a bill which empowers the officers of such courts to certify the offense of recalcitrant witnesses to the nearest United States court, which shall have power to punish as if the offense were committed in that court. He also recommends legislation for the admission of depositions in naval courts, a bill for which was introduced in the last Congress. Depositions are allowable in trials before military courts and it is pointed out that the same privilege is even more necessary in the naval service, where witnesses may separate widely from each other and from the locality of an occurrence during the proceedings preliminary to the order for a court. Then the Department is forced to choose between ordering the officers needed before the court at great expense or abandoning the trial.

It is also recommended that the practice of ordering an officer before two boards, one to determine his physical and the other his mental fitness for promotion, be abandoned for the practice of the Army and Marine Corps which is to form one board composed partly of medical officers. If the candidate is found physically incapacitated, the entire board proceeds to determine the cause of his disability, and whether or not it results from an incident of the service, and he is not subjected to a professional examination. This is much simpler than two separate boards which may disagree.

Sections 1529 and 1530 of the Revised Statutes, (rate

teach by the number of their guns and prescribe that the first rates, of forty guns or more, shall be commanded by Commodores. It is impossible to carry out this old classification now, and by the late practice Commodores are not assigned to single vessels. The report recommends that vessels be rated in future by tonnage, which the Judge Advocate General thinks would be satisfactory. Alluding to the course on military law which was introduced into the Naval Academy last year, the report says:

"A thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles upon which the Navy is to be governed, discipline maintained, and the efficient discharge of every duty by officers and men in all their relations without and within the service promptly enforced, is, in my judgment, an essential part of an officer's preparatory equipment, without which he cannot appropriately enter upon the duties of a naval career. My conviction upon this point is not a matter of theory alone, but is based upon practical acquaintance with the disciplinary machinery of the Navy and a knowledge of the difficulties which beset the path of young officers when assigned to court martial duty without preliminary training in the principles which determine the admissibility and the probative force of evidence, the rules of procedure, and those important doctrines, not always simple in their application, which in the long history of our jurisprudence have been so carefully guarded by the civil judiciary, and the purpose of which is to protect the rights of individuals while maintaining those of the public. These principles, rules, and doctrines are in their essence as necessary to the whole administration of justice in a military as in a civil organization. I cannot too strongly urge the maintenance and the gradual and judicious development of this feature of the curriculum at the Naval Academy."

Captain Lemly defends again the measure which his department has pressed so often upon Congress, empowering naval officers whose inventions are taken for Government use to go before a court of claims for the determination of their just compensation. He meets the criticisms made in the last House that it did not contain any provision extending to enlisted men the privileges which it conferred upon officers, and that it would prove retroactive in its operation, by saying that these objections might be obviated by proper amendment. Captain Lemly makes a strong argument for the bill, saying: "The naval service presents a peculiarly interesting field of invention, with respect to which persons in the Navy are generally better equipped than others to become inventors. If they are denied the rewards which the Government extends to others, this fact will, it may fairly be assumed, not prevent the making from time to time of inventions of value to the public service; but doubtless a wise public policy will commend the holding out to persons in the Navy of the same premiums for the exercise of the inventive faculty which have proven of such immense value in the development of the general industries of this country. It was suggested in the course of the debate in the House, to which reference has been made, that an officer might invent and patent some device which would result in saving New York City from destruction by a foreign fleet, and that in such case it would be hard to say what extravagant claim might be presented, based upon that invention. Is it not well in this connection to consider that in such a case the inventor would be entitled, in all probability, to the full measure of reward which a United States court would allow, and, further, that high considerations of public policy urge the importance of stimulating the exercise of such inventive power by every reasonable and proper promise of compensation?"

"The claims of officers and men of the Navy for prize money growing out of the operations of the war with Spain, so far as received, are now being examined, and when found to be in due form, are transmitted to the Auditor at once in cases where the properties to which they relate have been condemned as prize, without waiting for the determination of the various questions which may be embraced in the final decrees of the courts. This action was decided upon after consultation with the Auditor for the Navy Department in order that no unnecessary delay should occur in the Departmental examination of these claims. It is proper to add, however, that no distribution of prize money accruing from the condemnation of any captured vessel, cargo, or other prize property, can be made until a decree of a court is had determining, first, that the property involved is 'lawful prize of war'; second, the net amount to be distributed; third, the vessels entitled to share in the distribution, and, fourth, the question of the relative strength of the forces engaged at the time of capture."

The report speaks highly of the discipline of the service, the number of courts martial, general and summary not having increased materially though the personnel is so much larger and both officers and men drawn from civil life are not experienced in naval discipline.

THE MARINE CORPS.

REPORT OF COLONEL COMMANDANT HEYWOOD.

The annual report of Colonel Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, begins by describing the repairs and projects for construction of quarters and barracks for that efficient force, the most important item being his estimate of \$81,000 for new buildings at the Naval Academy. The new armory there is located on the site of the old Marine Barracks, and when it was torn down its inmates were driven to take quarters on the Monongahela. The Superintendent of the Academy has asked for a full guard instead of the small one left there now. Electric lighting will soon be installed in the barracks at League Island, which will add materially to the entertainment of the men quartered in this isolated post. The importance of this yard is increasing so fast that a larger guard and more ample barracks will be needed there.

The Marine Corps now contains more than 3,000 enlisted men and was allotted \$106,529.64 from the fifty million-dollar war appropriation.

The battalion organized for service in Cuba consisted of 23 commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, 1 Surgeon of the Navy, and 623 enlisted men, all under command of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C. The battalion was divided into six companies, one of which was an artillery company, having four 3-inch rapid-fire guns, received from the Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, New York, and was composed of young, strong, and healthy men. The organization of the battalion was: Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, commanding; Maj. P. C. Pope, Maj. H. C. Cochrane, 1st Lieut. H. L. Draper, Adjut. Capt. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., Quartermaster; Surg. John M. Edgar, U. S. N., Surgeon; 1st Sergt. Henry Good, Sergt. Maj.; 1st Sergt. W. J. Limerick, Q. M. Sergt.; Co. A, Capt. Allan C. Kelton, 1st Lieut. F. J. Moses, 2d Lieut. J. J. Magill; Co. B, Capt. R. R. Russell, 1st Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, 2d Lieut. M. J. Shaw; Co. C, Capt. G. F. Elliott, 1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas, 2d

Lieut. P. M. Bannon; Co. D, Capt. W. F. Spicer, 1st Lieut. W. C. Neville, 2d Lieut. Newt. H. Hall; Co. B, Capt. H. C. White, 1st Lieut. J. E. Mahoney, 1st Lieut. A. S. McLemore; Co. F (artillery), Capt. F. H. Harrington, 1st Lieut. C. G. Long, 1st Lt. W. N. McKelvy; color guard, one Sergeant, two corporals. Each company consisted of 1 1st Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fife, and 92 privates; total, 108.

They sailed April 22, on the Panther, which was very crowded and lacked the thorough ventilation necessary in a transport.

The greatest care was exercised in fitting out the battalion by the Quartermaster of the Corps, Maj. F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C.; the Quartermaster of the battalion, Capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., and myself, and when the Panther sailed the battalion was thoroughly fitted out with all the equipments and necessities for field service under the conditions prevailing in Cuba, which experience and careful consideration could suggest.

The vessel sailed from Key West June 7, and arrived at Guantanamo Bay June 10, landing the same afternoon. We have already published accounts of the operations there and the reports of Col. Huntington and Capt. Elliott are republished with the commandant's report in full.

August 9 the battalion embarked on the Resolute for the Isle of Pines, but her destination being changed, it arrived at Manzanillo Aug. 12, and news of the peace protocol being received the battalion sailed again for Playa del Este and reached Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 26, having been away from home 127 days, of which 70 days were spent in Cuba. Two of the men had fever in Portsmouth, but by Sept. 16 the battalion had improved so much that the detachments belonging outside of the New England States were sent to their posts, receiving a warm welcome in Boston. The Washington detachment was reviewed by the President at his own suggestion and though they marched in a downpour of rain were greeted enthusiastically along the whole line of march. Seven officers of the battalion were promoted for gallantry. A number of others, the Colonel Commandant says, are entitled to recognition, and recommendations in their cases will be submitted to the board now in session at the Navy Department for the purpose of determining the officers entitled to advancement or brevets.

The battalion lost 5 killed and 11 wounded in action. None died of disease and the sickness in Cuba was only 2 per cent. and in Portsmouth nine-tenths of 1 per cent., "showing the good results of the extremely careful and complete preparation of the battalion for the service which devolved upon it, by the Quartermaster of the Corps, Maj. F. L. Denny, the Quartermaster of the battalion, Capt. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., the medical officer, Surg. John M. Edgar, U. S. N., and myself, in procuring all the necessary clothing, medicines and other necessities for a tropical climate, and the care exercised by the officers for the health and comfort of the men, by the constant inspection of the camp, of provisions and meals before being served, as well as a rigid discipline always enforced in the Corps."

The naval appropriation act, approved May 4, 1898, appropriated for 473 additional men for the Marine Corps, thus bringing the corps up to its full authorized strength, as provided for in section 1596, R. S., viz, 3,073 enlisted men. The same act provided for a temporary addition to the strength of the Corps of 60 gunnery sergeants, 80 corporals, and 1,500 privates, for service during the war. The act provided that the gunnery sergeants should have the rank of 1st Sergeant, but did not state that their pay should be \$35 per month, as estimated for, and therefore none were appointed.

During the war 57 vessels had marine guards, varying in strength from 80 down to 6 men, making a total of 2,055 enlisted men at sea. There were 623 in the battalion and 50 at Key West, making a total of 2,728. Deducting those on the Pacific coast, 275, this left only 71 enlisted men of the regular service available for duty at all the Eastern posts. If 1,500 additional men for service during the war had not been provided, the Corps would have been unable to furnish adequate guards for the various navy yards and stations, where millions of dollars worth of public property is stored, which required most watchful guarding, on account of the many Spanish emissaries in the country. As the men enlisted for the war became sufficiently drilled, some of them were distributed among the various marine guards on board ship, relieving older men for positions as non-commissioned officers at the different posts. In addition to the men required at the navy yards, guards composed of selected men were ordered to be established at the magazines at Norfolk and Philadelphia, as attempts had been made by Spanish spies to blow them up.

Under the act of May 4, 40 2d Lieutenants were appointed from civil life and 3 from non-commissioned officers. These officers were very much needed, as there were but 4 line officers on shore for service at all the Eastern posts, and many of the guards on board ships were without officers before the act was passed.

Yellow fever broke out in the detachment stationed at Key West and there were ten cases but no deaths.

All the officers and men attached to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, being absent with the marine battalion in Cuba, Col. James Forney, 4 officers and 114 men were ordered July 7 to Portsmouth for duty, as guard of the expected Spanish prisoners. This force was increased afterwards to 8 officers and 220 men.

"When these prisoners were landed they were dirty, many with scarcely any clothing, some in a feeble condition, and a number of them wounded. The first night they were on shore it was very cold, but it was so late when they landed that it was impossible to provide them with proper clothing. Not being accustomed to the climate, they were somewhat uncomfortable, although they had an excellent meal that night, provided by Paymr. J. P. Loomis, Commissary. The next day they were supplied with sufficient warm clothing and bedding through the earnest efforts of Paymr. Loomis, and when I left their condition had very much improved. On the occasion of my inspection of the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 2 and 3, I thoroughly inspected the camp and prisoners, with the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, Lieut. Col. Meade, who had a few days before relieved Col. Forney, and could hardly realize the great improvement which had taken place in the condition of these men. The prisoners were drawn up in two lines in their respective barracks, and I inspected every prisoner in the camp. Most of them were dressed in white suits, all the clothing was very clean, and the men looked well and contented. Their bedding was opened and found to be clean and neat."

The recommendations made are provision for appointing 16 Quartermaster Sergeants, an increase of 1,000 men in the enlisted force, an increase in the number of officers and rearrangement of grades. A bill providing for the reorganization of the Corps and a slight increase in the number of officers, which has been approved by the Department, is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives. This subject is treated as follows in the report:

"This bill provides the rank of Brigadier General for the commandant of the Corps. The authorized strength of the Marine Corps is at this time 116 officers and 4,700

men. There is no service in the world, except the Marine Corps, where a Colonel has command of this number of men. The peace strength of the Corps is over 3,000 men, which is an appropriate command for a Brigadier General. It is further submitted that the Marine Corps, as one of the co-ordinate military branches of the Government, is entitled to have as its head a Brigadier General, thus placing the commandant on an equality in this respect with the corresponding rank held by the heads of departments in the Army and bureaus of the Navy."

There are now 484 aliens in the Corps, and of these 179 have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States; 302 live in the United States, but have not declared their intention to become citizens, and only 3 claim foreign residence. There are 1,898 men on duty at the various shore stations and 1,678 on board ships in commission.

SHOOTING OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Colonel Dudley, Assistant Judge Advocate General, has made a report to Secretary Alger upon the shooting of Spanish prisoners on board the transport Harvard soon after the naval battle at Santiago. The inquiry into this unfortunate affair was made at the request of Admiral Cervera.

Colonel Dudley begins his exhaustive report by stating the circumstance which led up to the shooting. The Harvard had landed in Cuba all the troops which she carried except a detachment from the 9th Massachusetts, 34th Michigan Volunteers. "Before the property could be unloaded," he says, "the vessel was signalled and directed to receive on board the Spanish prisoners of war from the Oquendo and the Maria Teresa. They took on board about 600 men and 28 officers. The latter were placed below deck, in the dining room of the vessel. All the men, including the petty officers, were placed on the upper deck in the after part of the vessel, and the limits of their place of confinement marked by ropes running from the end of some stables for animals which had been placed upon the deck—midway between the sides of the vessel—far enough to the front to leave room to place the prisoners between the end thereof, and the rear part, or stern, of the vessel.

"These ropes clearly defined the limits of the area in which the prisoners were confined and marked the line as regards their approaching the forward part, or bow. Beyond these ropes were placed four sentinels on each side of the stables on deck. Near the rear part of the deck was a small house called by the witnesses the 'ready ammunition house,' and two sentinels were placed on it.

The evidence of the Spanish prisoners, which was taken first on account of their impending departure for Spain, shows that on the evening of July 4, 1898, they were sleeping in the assigned place when one of the prisoners climbed to the roof of the 'ready ammunition house,' that he was followed by a sentinel who prodded him with his bayonet; that the prisoner with a cry jumped off the roof of the house amidst the other prisoners, arousing them, and they sprang up and yelled, and the sentinels began to fire upon them, killing some and wounding others.

"As a result of the firing it appears that four men were killed outright and nine were wounded, two of whom died later.

"The prisoners stated that they rushed everywhere for shelter from the firing, and some jumped overboard. These were rescued."

Then follows the testimony of Lieut. Adolfo Colandra (Spanish Navy), to the effect that the prisoners were much exhausted and could not have meant any mutiny.

The testimony of the witnesses from the U. S. Volunteer troops varies but little, and not materially in any vital point. This evidence agrees with that of the Spanish prisoners as to the affair originating in the attempt of one of the sentinels to compel a prisoner to leave the roof of the 'house.' Beyond that point the testimony differs in material respects.

Colonel Dudley here remarks that if malice actuated the sentinels, or in any way entered into their acts, the offenders ought to be most severely punished.

It is however, the unanimous testimony of the sentinels on duty that the firing did not begin until there was a general uprising of the prisoners and a 'rush' had been made by them towards the sentinels and beyond their prescribed limits. This is corroborated by members of the guard.

There is, in fact, much testimony indicating a preconcerted plan for an outbreak by the prisoners, and the sentinels swear that such was their impression that a signal was given at the time the prisoner jumped from the roof of the house—a yell or a call—and that the Spaniards at once rose in a body and rushed upon them. The evidence of the prisoners also shows that they were aroused by the cry of this prisoner.

The report here points out that no firing was done until the rush was made and indeed the guns of the sentinels were not even loaded when the occurrence began.

The conclusions Col. Dudley draws from the testimony given are as follows:

1. That the trouble originated in a breach of discipline on the part of one, followed by that of a large number of the Spanish prisoners.

2. That the sudden commotion and uprising among the prisoners, was startling, and their acts gave reasonable cause for the sentinels to believe that their safety and that of the ship was in danger.

3. That the shooting by the sentinels was not a premeditated act of firing upon unarmed and inoffensive prisoners.

4. That those prisoners killed outright were shot outside the limits prescribed for them, with the possible exception of one man who was shot near where the sentinel, who was inside the line, says he was assaulted.

5. That with so small a guard and so large a number of prisoners the sentinels could not stop to question the meaning of the outbreak, but when the prisoners broke their bounds prompt action was necessary. Weakness or delayed action might mean the loss of the ship, even if the prisoners had not intended it when they started out.

6. That the prisoners overboard in the water were not fired at, but, on the contrary, every effort was made to save life rather than destroy it.

7. The whole affair was unfortunate, but, in view of all the facts shown in the evidence, the sentinels appear justified in their action under the emergency which confronted them, having acted in obedience to orders in the light of their own knowledge and best judgment as to what their duty demanded of them at the time. Had they done otherwise they would have endangered the safety of the ship and failed in their duty as it then and there suddenly devolved upon them.

The Government has received a copy of an official report on this unfortunate occurrence, made by the Spanish officers. They condemn the act and give a story of a poor Spanish soldier whom the Americans stabbed with their bayonets while he was running below pleading for mercy. With all allowance for differences of statement which are almost certain to appear in rival accounts of such affairs, we cannot accord the Spanish story any credence whatever. We have had from Captain Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright and others accounts of the

rescue of the Spanish sailors under circumstances of great danger to our own men, and we feel sure that the following description of this service will be taken by our Navy as a sufficient measure of the credit which is to be accorded the whole report of the Spanish officers: "When we were taken as honorable prisoners by the Americans, after the loss of our gallant fleet, we were driven aboard an American ship, the name of which we were unable to ascertain, and huddled together like sheep in a pen in the hull of the ship, without sufficient air to breathe, with no accommodations to sleep, with no water to drink, and little or nothing to eat. Officers and men were all treated with the same discourtesy and inconsideration. No respect was shown to those of rank, but all suffered the same fate. Instead of treating us like honorable prisoners of war, who had been captured after one of the most heroic struggles which was ever witnessed in naval warfare, we were treated more like dogs, and finally our men were shot to death for no other apparent purpose than to afford amusement to the American sailors and marines, and to give them a target practice." The condition of the prisoners at Portsmouth is described as not being all that could be desired. Remembering the generosity with which our officers and men robbed their kits to clothe several hundred naked prisoners, we do not regard this report as in any respect truthful or worthy of the Spanish Navy.

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The retired list of the Army now numbers 702 officers, as follows:

Lieutenant General	1
Major Generals	7
Brigadier Generals	39
Colonels	106
Lieutenant Colonels	40
Majors	101
Captains	274
1st Lieutenants	93
2d Lieutenants	15
Chaplains	26
Total	702

The authorized strength of the Army, 2,449 commissioned officers, is distributed as follows, as shown by a return from the Adjutant General's Office:

Corps.	Gen'l.	Brig.	Col.	Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Adj. 2d Lieuts.	Total.
General officers.....	1	7	39	106	40	101	274	93	15	702
A. G. Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	17
I. G. Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10
J. A. G. Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8
Q. M. Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	38
Sub. Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Med. Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	192
Pay Dept.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	26
Engineers.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	129
Ordinance.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	68
Signal Corps.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10
R. & P. Office.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Post Chaps.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
Cavalry.....	10	10	30	122	140	120	432	385	1,832	3,832
Artillery.....	7	7	21	84	98	108	355	355	1,832	3,832
Infantry.....	25	25	50	302	350	300	1,832	1,832	1,832	1,832
Aggregate.....	3	16	78	98	247	716	689	600	2	2,449

* 2 Chaplains in Cavalry and 2 in Infantry.

The new Army list dated Aug. 25, 1898, contains the names of 3,010 officers and since it was issued we have published the names of 33 additional appointments, one to the artillery, the rest to the infantry. From this total of 3,043 commissioned are to be deducted 63 casualties, as reported in the August list and 18 others published since then in the "Army and Navy Journal," total 81, leaving 2,962 names of officers, active and retired. Deducting further five professors and 702 retired, there appears to be an actual active strength of 2,255, with 194 vacancies to be filled. We have had too much experience with calculations of this kind to assert their entire accuracy, but the last figure given must be near the truth.

In the organization tables of the Army Register, dated Dec. 1, 1897, the active commissioned strength is given as 2,164, and retired 663; a total of 2,827. The same Register contains the names of 2,898 active and retired officers, from which 69 casualties are to be deducted, leaving 2,829 in service. As the list contains the names of five professors in the Military Academy, who are not included in the organization table, the list is further reduced to 2,824 names in comparison with the table, and the retired list remaining unchanged, the active strength according to the directory of names would be 2,161, which shows how closely the organization was filled in the quiet times of peace.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

October 14, 1898.

Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Lieut. Corcoran, 10th Cav., was called to New Hampshire last week by the illness of her husband, who is very low with typhoid fever. Lieut. Matthews is in command during Capt. Nichols's absence.

Mrs. Lewis, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Kelly, who has spent the summer at the post, left last week for her home in Kansas.

The gallant 7th Cavalry passed through El Paso last week en route to Alabama.

Word has been received at the post that Col. Van Valzah, 18th Inf., who is now in Manila, is feeling the effects of that climate. It is hoped though that his illness is not serious.

Two companies of the 25th Infantry passed through El Paso last week en route to stations in Arizona and New Mexico.

Dr. Haskell and Lieut. Abbot have just returned from a week's hunting trip to the Huaco Mountains, north of the post.

RETIREMENT FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Can you not urge upon Congress the justice of passing the 25-year bill for retirement of enlisted men or that the present law be so amended as to count the present war service double? There are a few old soldiers now in service who have served over 25 years and it would be no more than right to permit them to go on the retired list.

ARTILLERY.

Col. A. L. Smith, Commissary Department, was in Washington this week en route to Havana. Col. Smith has been stationed until recently at Ponce, Porto Rico.

THE WAINWRIGHT REPORT.

The report of the Wainwright Board on the positions of American and Spanish ships in the battle of July 3 consists essentially of a chart indicating the location of all the vessels at seven periods of the engagement. The map differs materially from those of an unofficial character, from which deductions reflecting on officers have been drawn. It proves, as was known from her injuries, that the Brooklyn was actively participating in the fight at every period and was constantly in close range of the Spanish guns, and reduces to its proper dimensions the tactical turn of the Brooklyn at the beginning of the engagement, which has been so greatly magnified.

A reference to the chart accompanying the report is necessary to its full understanding. The tracings on it show that at 1:15 p. m., when the Colon surrendered, she was off the Tarquino River. The Brooklyn was the nearest American vessel—three and four-tenths miles from the Colon. The Oregon was four and a half miles from the Colon, and more inshore than the Brooklyn. The Texas was three and four-tenths miles behind the Oregon. The New York was nine and a half miles from the Colon. None of the other vessels had come up save the Vixen, which was abreast of the New York. This little vessel in the beginning of the fight steamed out to sea and sailed westward on a course about two and a quarter miles from that of the nearest Spanish ship.

The chart also shows that the Spanish vessels sailed on courses not more than three-tenths of a mile apart until the Oquendo ran ashore. Then the Vizcaya veered out to sea and the Colon kept nearer the shore, their courses being about seven-tenths of a mile apart. Up to the time the Oquendo went ashore, the Iowa, the Indiana, the Oregon and the Texas sailed on courses within three-tenths of a mile of each other, the Iowa being the nearest and the Texas the furthest from the course of the Spanish ships. The Brooklyn's course was three-tenths to half of a mile outside that of the Texas. The swing to the right which the Brooklyn made at the beginning of the engagement shows an oval four-tenths of a mile across. She crossed the courses of the Texas, the Oregon and the Indiana twice while making the turn, but before these vessels had gone over them. The course of the New York after passing Morro was nearer the shore than any other United States vessel except the Gloucester, and a mile behind where the Oquendo turned to run ashore she passed inside the course of the Spanish vessels. Ten miles west of the Vizcaya disaster he crossed the Colon's track, but followed very closely the course of that vessel until the latter surrendered.

The Iowa, the Indiana and the Ericsson did not go further west than where the Vizcaya ran ashore. The Gloucester stopped by the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo, as did also the Hist. The latter vessel was not able to keep pace with the New York and the Ericsson, the vessels she was with at the beginning of the battle.

The report is as follows:

U. S. F. S. New York, 1st Rate.
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
October 8, 1898.

Sir: 1. In obedience to your order of Sept. 2, 1898, appointing me a board to plot the positions of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron, and those of the United States fleet, in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba, we have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied by a chart showing the positions of the ships at seven different times.

2. These times as taken by the United States ships engaged, with the incidents noted, are as follows:

No. 1—9:35 a. m.—Maria Teresa came out of the harbor.
No. 2—9:50 a. m.—Pluton came out.
No. 3—10:15 a. m.—Maria Teresa turned to run ashore.
No. 4—10:20 a. m.—Oquendo turned to run ashore.
No. 5—10:30 a. m.—Furor blew up, and Pluton turned to run ashore.

No. 6—11:05 a. m.—Vizcaya turned to run ashore.
No. 7—1:15 p. m.—Colon surrendered.

3. The chart selected by the board for plotting is H. O. Chart, No. 716, 1885, West Indies, eastern part of Bahama Islands, with part of Cuba, and north coast of San Domingo. This selection was made after a careful comparison with all other charts at hand, and the positions of the principal headlands and inlets, and the distances between them on it, agree more nearly with the observation of members of the board than those given by any other.

4. The positions of the U. S. ships were established by known bearings and distances from the Morro at No. 1, with the exception of the New York, whose position is plotted by the revolution of her engines during a run of 45 minutes east from her position, SE 1/4 S. of the Morro, 6,000 yards. Position at 2 is plotted by all ships according to their relative bearings from each other, the operations of their engines from 9:35 to 9:50; the evidence of the officers on board them, and the ranges used in firing at the Spanish ships. Position No. 3 is plotted from observations of the officers of the U. S. ships with regard to their nearness to each other, and relative bearings of themselves from the Teresa, with ranges in use at the time, the performance of the engines and general heading of the ships. Position No. 4 same as No. 3, substituting Oquendo for Teresa. Position Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are plotted on the same general plan.

5. Before plotting these positions, the board took each ship separately, and discussed her data for the position under consideration—these data being obtained from the report of the commanding officers, notes taken during the action, and the evidence of the members of the board. In reconciling differences of opinion in regard to distances, bearings, ranges, etc., full liberty was given to the representative of the ships under discussion, to bring in any argument or data he considered necessary, and the board submits this report with a feeling that, under the circumstances, it is as nearly correct as is possible so long after the engagement. Very respectfully,

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., Senior Member.

S. P. COMLY,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

L. C. HELMER,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

W. H. SCHUETZ,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

A. C. HODGSON,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

W. H. ALLEN,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

EDWARD E. CAPEHART,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

The approaching cruise of the U. S. S. Buffalo to the Asiatic Station will be watched with no little interest by the Navy Department, for the reason that this craft was built with a special object in view, and her alteration into a United States cruiser adds a really formidable craft to the Navy.

ARMY NOTES.

Maj. Gen. F. V. Greene has gone to Savannah, Ga., to take command of the 1st Division of the 7th Army Corps, which will be brought at once to Savannah. Gen. Greene will have command of the entire corps in the absence of Gen. Lee, who is in Richmond on account of the serious illness of his wife.

There was an exodus of general officers and members of their staffs from Camp Meade, Oct. 17 and 18, South, to establish the new camps for the 2d Corps. Gen. Graham has been directed to delay the movement of troops until there is no danger of yellow fever. Several officers of the command will be ordered before an examining board to test their fitness.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: "Eight hundred troops from Camp Merriam started, Oct. 17, on the steamer Senator for Manila. They comprised the 3d Battalion of the 23d Inf., recruits for the 2d Oregon and Battery D of the California Heavy Artillery. There are now seven U. S. transports in this port."

The annual report of Gen. John M. Bacon, commanding the Department of the Lakes, is very short, his forces having been reduced so much that only one officer and a small detachment of enlisted men were left at each post. The total strength June 30 was 8 officers and 91 men, of the Regulars, and 15 officers and 423 men of the Volunteers. The average enlisted strength given in the school report is 5,072, number of general courts martial 179, summary and garrison 1,683, and desertions 95.

The "Knoxville Sentinel" of Oct. 7, 1898, says: "At Chickamauga, 'The Sentinel' man, while reporting for a Chattanooga paper, in referring to Maj. Shunk (Capt. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.), the brilliant and capable engineer of the 2d Division, who laid out Camp Poland, said he was an 'inimitable mimic.' The intelligent compositor proceeded to call Maj. Shunk a 'maniac.' Yesterday 'The Sentinel' man met the Major for the first time since that unfortunate day. 'Are you going to kill me, Major?' 'The Sentinel' man asked in great agitation. 'Not a bit of it,' replied the genial Chief Engineer, and then he added: 'Why, sir, if a man had committed murder and wore a tie like that one you now wear, I'd never as much as court-martial him.'"

The War Department officials have begun active preparations for the departure of the Cuban Army of occupation, a part of which is to proceed to the island within the next two weeks. It is intended now that the first assignment of troops shall move from the United States on November 3, to be followed as speedily thereafter by other reinforcements as the transportation facilities will permit. Officers sent to Cuba to select desirable sites for the various detachments have about completed their work, and the authorities will soon be in possession of detailed accounts of the character of the surroundings where it is intended to locate the new camps. The Army transports controlled by the War Department are fast nearing readiness, and when ordered to some Southern port for the embarkation of troops are expected to be models of troopships and well adapted for the comfortable movement of large bodies of men. There is to be ample space for every trooper ordered on board and none of the unhealthful and unsanitary conditions will exist which it was hardly possible to correct before the Army sailed from Tampa for Santiago, in June last. The first assignment of troops will sail for Matanzas, which is to be the first camp of the Havana Army of occupation. From this point detachments will be distributed among the adjacent towns. During November it is proposed to use the available transports in moving troops and supplies to those points in Cuba evacuated by the Spanish, and to postpone the Havana expedition until they have been provided, but War Department officials expect that by Christmas, or possibly earlier, several regiments will be near Havana. The extent of the command in that vicinity will depend, however, on the transportation facilities. There are now fourteen transports under the direction of the Army on the Atlantic coast, and almost as many on the Pacific, but several of the former will be required to carry supplies and troops to Porto Rico and return with regiments that are to be withdrawn. Quarantine regulations will be strictly enforced by the Southern coast cities with reference to all vessels which have been in Cuban ports, and the delay that will be caused between trips by the detention of transports in quarantine will serve further to delay the occupation of Havana by the full force selected for that duty. Comy. Gen. Eagan is preparing for sufficient supplies at Savannah, where the troops will embark, and has issued orders to his officers with the 7th Army Corps to move large quantities of supplies with the first movement of troops to that port. While awaiting embarkation at Savannah, the troops will be camped at the "thunderbolt" near the city.

The U. S. S. Iowa, which set out last week upon one of the longest voyages it is possible to make without completely encircling the globe, is well equipped in the matter of protection against marine growth on her bottom, rusting of her plates and the corrosive action of sea water. She was docked at New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Sept. 19, and her submerged plates were coated again with the American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Compound, she having been painted with McInnes at Halifax, July, 1897. Much gratification was expressed by the officer in charge of the last docking to find the ship's bottom in such excellent condition after fourteen months of campaigning in tropical waters.

We were informed some weeks ago that the promotion and retirement of general officers would be followed by the promotion of Col. Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav. We now understand that this appointment will be made as soon as the President returns to Washington. If energy, ability, large experience in the command of troops in war and in peace can make a good general officer, Col. Henry's appointment will be an ideal one. It will be his first experience as a general officer in the regular establishment, but by no means his introduction to a general officer's command.

The movement of the 7th Corps to Savannah began Oct. 20, when Cos. A, L, K, and D, 4th Illinois, of the provost guard detachment, under Maj. Harrison, Provost Marshal moved from Jacksonville. They were followed by the 9th Illinois and the brigade headquarters of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, with Gen. Douglas, in four sections. After them will follow the 1st Texas, 2d Louisiana, 3d Nebraska, 161st Indiana, 2d Illinois, 1st North Carolina, 49th Iowa, 4th Virginia, 6th Missouri and Signal Corps.

The Secretary of War is receiving many applications from officers of the Signal Corps, and other branches of the Army, whose commands have been ordered mustered out of service, to permit them to retain their commissions. Up to the present time Secretary Alger has refused to take favorable action in such cases, as he holds that the officers as well as the men of an organization should be discharged. Action in regard to staff officers is taken in a different manner.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Theodore Haskell, U. S. V., Lieut. Col., 17th U. S. Inf., who died at Columbus, Sept. 10, 1898, was a member of Palestine Lodge 857, F. and A. M., Detroit, Mich. At a regular meeting of the Lodge, held Sept. 29, a memorial and resolutions in his honor were adopted, ordered engraved and bound in leather to be presented to Mrs. Haskell. A dinner was given Oct. 13 in honor of those of the lodge who served in the Spanish war. Gen. Haskell appears to have been the only one connected with the Regular Army. At the right of the Worshipful Master stood a vacant chair, the allusion of which was explained by a large photograph of Gen. Haskell that stood behind it, draped with a flag and with crape. The Worshipful Master made a feeling reference to Gen. Haskell's death, and the quartette was inspired to sing "The Vacant Chair." In a notice of Gen. Haskell, the Palestine "Bulletin" says: "Brother Haskell left a widow and two sons, young men of about 30, both civil engineers. He had formerly a large family of brothers and sisters, of whom ten grew to manhood and womanhood. Four of the brothers were soldiers during the Civil War and one died in 1865. Seven others of the family have died since the fall of 1887, and there are now left only Mr. Haskell, of Redding, Cal., and Phineas B. Haskell, a veteran of the Civil War, and a banker in Cincinnati." Describing his last appearance in public, the "Bulletin" says: "Gen. Haskell rode in a carriage to meet his gallant regiment at the railroad station, and then in his carriage led it through the city. With a loving sentiment in his heart, characteristic of the man, he had dressed himself, not in full dress uniform, nor in the insignia of his new rank, but in his campaign dress, as a Lieutenant Colonel—coated with a flannel shirt open at the throat—as his troops had last seen him on that fatal day in Cuba when he was shot down. His left arm was in a sling. It is not strange that the shouting multitude in the streets gave him fully as much attention as the returning regiment; that they cheered him continuously and filled his carriage with flowers."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. G.—No more appointments of 2d Lieutenants to the Army from civil life are to be made at present.

J. D. M.—The colors during battle formation are with the regimental reserve, and, as directed, will report to a company designated or with a guard detached to remain with it during the action. D. R., par. 604.

W.—It is impossible to say definitely who will be the 1st Lieutenant promoted in the Army after all the vacancies are filled, until after the examinations. Benjamin C. Morse, 23d Inf., is the officer as it now stands.

D.—In the Regular Army a commission is continuous unless terminated by resignation. On reaching the age of 64 the officer is transferred from the active to the retired list or he may be retired sooner on account of disability.

E. S. L.—Ordinarily a soldier transferred from one regiment to another at his own request and for his own convenience is charged with the cost of transportation if a change of station is involved.

COMPTON.—First Sergeants conducting companies in review, what is position of Regimental Sergeant Major, and what the positions of Battalion Sergeant Majors, field music playing? Answer.—The assumption is that the review is conducted on the same lines as a regimental passage, which would place the Regimental Sergeant Major as Colonel and the Battalion Sergeant Majors as Majors of the battalions.

J. W. S.—Par. 27, D. R. is correct. As the Drill Regulations do not prescribe the order of these changes in position of the piece, they should be executed in the most convenient manner. Modification D. R., par. 49.

W. H.—There is now no military prison in the United States in the technical sense of the term. Certain military posts have been designated to receive the class of military prisoners formerly sent to the Leavenworth Prison.

L. C. McC.—Write at once to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C., state your qualifications, service, etc., and ask his authority to be enlisted for the Signal Corps. If he gives it he will tell you where to go.

W. S. C.—Col. J. W. Barlow, C. E., has succeeded Maj. A. M. Miller in charge of improvements of the Hudson River. Office, Army Building, New York City.

J. B. PEASE asks: "Can an officer of the Regular Army cast a ballot in State or Presidential elections?" Answer.—Yes; at the place where he has acquired his citizenship.

L. L.—Consult your battery commander as to your desire to transfer to the infantry and doubtless if you deserve favor he will do all in his power to advance your transfer.

J. B. H.—If you enlisted for service during the present war and now desire your discharge undoubtedly, as you are situated, you will get it on proper application.

B. S. says: "I retired from active service Aug. 10. I was then getting the benefit of the 20 per cent. increase allowed by law on my pay. Am I not entitled to the benefit of that 20 per cent. on the retired list?" Answer.—No.

C. A. G.—1st Sergeants of the Regular Army do not wear a sword as part of their equipment.

W. F. M.—The 47th New York is en route to Porto Rico; the stations of the other regiments you inquire about are as follows: 23d New York, Davis Island, N. Y., under orders to leave for Athens, Ga.; 69th New York, Huntsville, Ala.; 12th New York, Lexington, Ky., ordered to America, Ga.

ENSIGN.—From the first greatness of Spain her ships were the Castilian flag—quarantening Castile and Leon. It was this as the national flag that was worn by the ships of Columbus and were the first to cross the Atlantic Ocean. On the accession of Charles V. to the kingdom of Spain, he introduced the Burgundian flag—the red raguled saltire on a white ground, which to some extent was used for about 250 years. The ships of the Armada, in 1588, bore the Burgundian cross. The present royal standard of Spain bears the arms of Catherine of Aragon, with those of Anjou in pretense displayed over its whole area.

S. O. W.—It is possible Col. Roosevelt may have a copy of the roster of the Rough Riders, or may be able to give you the address of his Adjutant, from whom you might get the list. There would also be a roster at the War Department.

R. C. L.—An order for the examination of 2d Lieutenants of the Army who are near the top of the list is now being prepared.

INQUIRER.—Capt. F. T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf., is at present on sick leave at 292 Hart street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. C. P.—At guard mounting, non-commissioned officers of the guard bring the piece to the right shoulder at the command "non-commissioned officers," by the Adjutant for bringing them to the front and center and retain the piece on the shoulder until they take posts. Modification Drill Regulations, 1895, page 31-32.

CO. G asks: "Does a sentinel salute an officer at night and if he does, does he bring his piece to a present at night when engaged in the performance of a specific duty?" Answer (to both questions).—Yes.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the great regulator of the digestive organs. Get the genuine, Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America.

BORN.

BYRNE.—Oct. 13, to the wife of Capt. B. A. Byrne, 5th U. S. Inf., a son, Bernard Albert Byrne.

LEWIS.—To the wife of Lieut. E. M. Lewis, Adj. 20th Inf., at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18, a son.

NEARY.—At Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 27, 1898, to the wife of the late Lieut. W. C. Neary, 4th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

CARR-CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 5 p. m., at the residence of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Tyler, The Elm, New London, Conn., by the Rev. Charles A. Littlefield,

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P. A. Engr. Clarence Alfred Carr, U. S. N., to Blanche Lauman Chapman.

BUHNER-ANSLEY.—At St. Petersburg, Fla., Oct. 12, Lieut. A. H. Buhner, R. C. S., to Miss Alice B. Ansley.

COMLY-WALCOTT.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, 1898, by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, assisted by Rev. J. A. Milburn, William Garrard Comly, son of the late Maj. Clifton Comly, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., to Katharine Virginia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Walcott.

COSTIGAN-GOODKIND.—At New York city, Oct. 19, 1898, Surg. George D. Costigan, U. S. N., to Miss Lucille V. Goodkind.

CRAIN-JACKSON.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898, Lieut. C. F. Crain, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss Anna J. Jackson.

DAVIS-HALL.—At Highland Park, Ill., Oct. 15, 1898, Lieut. Milton Fennimore Davis, 1st U. S. Cav., to Miss Beale Aiken Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ford Poulton Hall.

GRIFFITHS-TREDICK.—Oct. 19, 1898, at Portsmouth, N. H., Percival Davis Griffiths, of London, England, to Gertrude Bailey, only daughter of T. Salter Tredick, and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.

HINES-BRECKINRIDGE.—At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19, 1898, Ensign John F. Hines, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Breckinridge, daughter of Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, U. S. A.

JONES-COULEY.—At Beltsville, Md., Oct. 12, 1898, Dr. Eugene Jones, to Miss Clara Bell Couley, sister of Lieut. E. F. Couley, 24th U. S. Inf.

MOHUN-HULME.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, Miss Edith Mohun to Lieut. Walter O. Hulme, U. S. N.

SCHULTZ-MUHLEMAN.—On Oct. 12, 1898, at Hannibal, Ohio, Lieut. Edward H. Schultz, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Miss Katherine J. Muhleman.

WILLIARD-HOLLENBECK.—At Benton, Mont., Sept. 15, 1898, Lieut. Harry O. Williard, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Grace Hollenbeck.

WINSTON-GREEN.—At Highlands Park, Ill., Oct. 15, 1898, Lieut. Thomas Winfield Winston, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Alice Appleton Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miles Green.

DIED.

FOLGER.—Suddenly, at Portland, Me., Oct. 16, 1898, Mrs. Folger, wife of Capt. William M. Folger, U. S. N.

FOSTER.—At the residence of Mrs. Elenor Eckerson, 1133 Third avenue, Detroit, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 16, 1898, Arthur Edward, only child of Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, U. S. A., and Lily A. Foster, aged two years, four and one-half months.

HULTER.—At Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 10, 1898, Mrs. Harriet J. Hultier, widow of George U. Hultier, formerly Paymaster, U. S. A., who resigned in 1861 and died in 1879.

LIEBER.—At Ferdinand, Fla., Oct. 10, 1898, Acting Asst. Surg. Francis Lieber, U. S. A., son of Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

MCNAIR.—At Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1898, of malarial fever, Lieut. Frederick P. McNair, 202d New York Vol. Inf., only son of the late Lieut. Comdr. Antoine R. McNair, U. S. N., and a former Cadet at West Point.

PULLEN.—At Tortugas, Fla., Lieut. P. H. Pullen, U. S. N.

ROBERTS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 18, 1898, Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services were held on Friday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 3601 Locust street. Interment private.

SEWARD.—In the Letter Hospital, Chickamauga, Ga.

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THE PREVENTION OF TYPHOID.

The Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Major Walter Reed, Surg., U. S. A., and Major V. C. Vaughan, Div. Surg., U. S. V., convened to inquire into the causation and spread of typhoid fever in the camps in the United States, have made a careful provisional report, in which they say: "Although we are not as yet ready to come to a definite conclusion concerning the causation and means of spread of this disease, we feel quite thoroughly convinced that the fly has been an important factor in its dissemination. We are also convinced that so long as the present method of disposing of fecal matter in the camps is continued, it will be quite impossible to eradicate this disease. We believe that the bacilli are now being daily disseminated by flies, and that the tentage, bedding and clothing of the soldiers have become more or less infected with the germs of typhoid fever, and we think that radical steps should be taken to destroy this infection. Until this is done we are convinced that changes of camp sites will be of little or no avail."

They believe that changes of camp site will not prevent the spread of typhoid and that continuing sanitary measures are required. They recommend therefore a particular construction of sinks which are to be under the care of the medical officer of the regiment, who should be held

responsible for their proper condition. Deputy Surg. Gen. Charles Smart, in his indorsement, says: "The medical officer should not, in my opinion, be held responsible for the proper condition of the privies. This is the duty of the police officers, the officer of the day. The duty of the medical officer is to bring insanitary conditions to the notice of the Commanding Officer and to make suggestions for their remedy. If change of camp site is not effected, all efforts at disinfection of clothing, blankets, tents, etc., will be unavailing; if the change is effected, disinfection other than by free exposure to sun and air will be unnecessary except in special instances of known soiling by typhoid discharges."

SANITARY REPORT FROM SANTIAGO.

	October 7.	8.	10.	12.
Total sick	1,093	1,090	1,130	1,102
Fever cases	679	405	669	669
Deaths	1	6	2	1

Enlisted men of the Regular Army who have died at Santiago between Oct. 7 and 12 are Ephraim Ritter, Co. G, 5th Inf.; Hardy L. Burge, Co. A, 5th U. S. Inf.

General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, has received a detailed report from the Board of Ordnance Officers,

consisting of Major Blunt, Major Taylor, Captain Dunn and Lieutenant Geo. Montgomery, who met at Montauk Point for the purpose of examining into the action of arms, and experiment used in the Santiago campaign. On consulting with officers who had been in the field they were unable to hear of even one cartridge that had failed to explode. They made some minor recommendations, such as a larger haversack and a more liberal supply of oil in damp climates, and conclude their report by saying: "The Board desires to report that, taken as a whole, the entire ordnance equipment for artillery, cavalry and infantry, including ammunition, stood admirably the test of the most severe field service and received high commendation from officers who closely observed it on the march and in action; and the Board is of the opinion that with the few changes recommended it will be entirely satisfactory."

The riding of Sloan, the American jockey, who has had such wonderful success on the English turf, is the subject of careful study in England. He sits on, or rather stands in the stirrups over, the horse's withers, bending his body sharply forward, his position being "exactly like that of a monkey on a stick." Several jockeys are trying to imitate his seat. Sloan also tries to adapt himself to his horse's movement (and every animal has his individual mode of motion), and he avoids nervousness in the saddle. A sportsman writing to the English papers says: "Those who have watched Sloan in his races will have

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noticed how he jumps off rapidly, and at once settles down on his horse, and is not constantly changing his position in the saddle, or interfering with the special step of the horse; because it must be remembered that each horse, like each man, has his or her special mode of progression. Sloan simply makes himself one with his horse in movement; he does not offend the naturally sensitive temperament of such a beautiful creature as a thoroughbred horse; he does not sacrifice a race for the sake of making an artistic finish, but with unequalled skill and

judgment, and with a cool, intelligent head, he wins his races when and how he can, always remembering that friction means loss of energy, and that interference with a horse's method means loss of power and opposition to nature."

We won a great victory and now every man in the country who thinks and feels for the Army is growling at the way we won it, and writing down his impression of what we shall have to do to win the next one in a more orderly manner. Every one says the material is all right but the method wrong. Frederick Remington says in "Harper's Weekly": "The Adjutant General has been responsible to the Secretary alone, and has come to be regarded in the Army as the real working head. The fact that the Adjutant General should be the private secretary of the General in command is a long-forgotten truth. The initiative of the General of the Army, its natural head, is lost. For the solicitude of the tried soldier is substituted ignorance of politicians. So if we are to have a proper Army in the future, it should have a proper head, and to him should go the heads of staff corps, utterly subservient to his orders, and the Adjutant General should be at his elbow, performing the proper functions of an Adjutant. The Secretary of the War Department should be the political head and the intermediary head between the Army and the President and Congress. Then the people will know whom to blame if the Army is not effective."

Great interest is felt in hydrographic circles over the wanderings of a whistling buoy which broke away from

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Martha's Vineyard and has been reported frequently during the last two years. Its course is very erratic and this is thought to be due to currents and not to wind, as its exposed area is small. A buoy is more valuable than bottles for the study of currents, because it can be reported so often and furnish a chart of its wanderings. The Philadelphia "Press," which has been studying the last charts from the Hydrographic Office, says that in February, 1897, the buoy was 600 miles to the northward and eastward of the island of Bermuda. It was next reported April 13 of that year 150 miles southwest of that position, and then nothing was heard from the wanderer until Oct. 27, when it was reported by a ship captain in about latitude 38, longitude 63, showing a drift to the northward and eastward of 300 miles in six months time. Next it must have headed away about east-northeast, for on Jan. 8, 1898, it turned up in latitude 37, longitude 47. Its next course was off northwest, for on May 21 it was seen in latitude 38, longitude 5. June 4 the wandering buoy was seen in latitude 34, longitude 47, showing a tremendous drift to the southeast.

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One of the humors of the war is the reported conduct of the Captain of a Missouri Volunteer company. Finding no dinner provided at barracks he acted with fine military decision. Marching his company to the gate, where the sentry was unable to stop the officer, he said to his men: "Go home and get something to eat; when I want you back I will send you postal cards."

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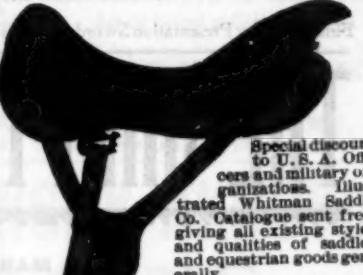
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